NATIONAL WEEKLY

# Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Royal Oak, Michigan | May 13, 1940 | Subscription: Three Dollars per Year | 10¢

# JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TAKES OVER CONTROL

U. S. Atty. Gen.
ROBERT H. JACKSON
His New Unit Will
Decide On Prosecutions

## PROSECUTION OF CASES UNDER 'NEUTRALITY' IN HANDS OF SPECIAL UNIT

**THE HON. ROBERT H. JACKSON, Attorney General of the United States, has announced a far-reaching and significant reform within the Department of Justice.**

**A special unit "to supervise the handling of cases arising from violation of the country's neutrality laws—including foreign enlistments, treason, sedition, espionage, sabotage and kindred offenses"—has been created.**

**Although the actual prosecution of cases will still be left in the hands of Federal District Attorneys, *orders for the arrest and prosecution* will be authorized by the new unit alone, the Department announced.**

"The purpose of centralizing control in such cases," Mr. Jackson's announcement continued, "is to assure uniformity of policy throughout the United States, which has not been possible when prosecutions are initiated by District Attorneys.

The unit, he explained, would not supersede or overlap the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or the civil liberties unit, but would determine what prosecutive activity should be taken after cases have been investigated by the F.B.I.

In other words, the new unit is to have the determining word whether there will be any prosecution, after the F.B.I. has worked up a case; and, it would seem, that under this ruling individual District Attorneys are estopped from initiating prosecutions.

The dismissal of 16 Detroit persons, charged with recruiting young men for the Loyalist Red Army in Spain, will be recalled in this connection; while the sedition trial of the 16 young men in New York, now under way, would also have been within the province of the new control unit.

—Acme

The new policy is both constructive and destructive. If the United States Government is to fight Communism seriously, its agents must be implemented both with plans and the directed manpower, together with evidence that will stand up in a court of law.

Scotland Yard still boasts a better provincial name than does the town constable and America is directly at the mercy of the inefficiency of local political District Attorneys in some instances.

On the other hand, the argument for absolutism in Government can be carried far beyond the confines of crime detection and prosecution. Its fundamental principles can go the full way in the realm of "efficiency," from elemental democracy to the absolutism of the Stuarts or to Louis XIV.

What we may gain in expertness and efficiency may be one more step in the building of dictatorship, the efficiency of which is conceded but the acceptance of which is still repudiated in the United States of America.

A PAGE OF COMMENT
By Father Coughlin

★

PRACTICAL LESSONS FROM THE GUILDS
By Louis B. Ward

★

FARMERS THINKING WAY OUT OF PROBLEMS
By Bernard J. O'Connor

# DINNER CHAT
## By the Staff

### Mr. Ford Looks Behind the War

THERE IS AN artificiality about the war that would lead any honest man to "suspect its origin," observes Mr. Henry Ford, the Detroit motor car manufacturer, in another of his forward-looking interviews.

"In none of the nations involved do any of the people who work—or who want to work for their livelihood—really want any part of it," Mr. Ford told David Wilkie, manager of the Detroit Bureau of the Associated Press.

"You know this as well as I do," the millionaire manufacturer continued. "I don't just *think* it; I know it. It is a war of a few individuals, lustful for profit and power, who wander about the world, seeking to control it and its wealth."

Mr. Ford, continues the A.P. account, then referred to his famous "peace ship" of 1915, an undertaking which, he said, cost him about $400,000 but "gave him a million dollars worth of experience."

"The peace ship expedition most certainly was not a failure as far as I am concerned," Mr. Ford explained.

"I have often been asked why I left the expedition as early as I did. I left it because I had found out what I wanted to know — that a small group of individuals was promoting the World War.

"It is exactly the same story today; the same kind of a group is trying to engulf the world in another war. It is a group that knows and wants no use for its money excepting the manufacture and sale of munitions.

"Anybody who really wants to know the truth can find out that ***the same individuals who are promoting the war in England and France, are supporting it in Germany!***"

### Brown and Red Bolshevism

THE VIGILANT editorial eye of the *London Catholic Herald* has selected the following bit of valuable intelligence from the *"Memorandum of Information,"* a monthly news letter, which it passes on without comment:

"One of the most significant events has been the transfer to Vienna of the European headquarters of the Comintern, which Germany is using for subversive work throughout the world, and especially in France.

"Many people realize how deplorable it is for us (the English) to be in diplomatic relationship with the Soviet, which is at present engaged in the deliberate extermination of a harmless people in Scandinavia, but too few yet recognize the practical dangers of this unhappy connection.

"Communist parties throughout the world receive their money and directions from the Russian missions abroad. There is scarcely an industry, a trade union or an even moderately left wing political party which is free of a Communist agent or member (whether they know it or not) who in turn has connection, direct or indirect, with the regional Comintern organization."

### Why Britain Retains Relations With Moscow

IN THIS SAME connection there is a tremendously important comment in London's *Weekly Review*, which seeks to account for the mystery of London's continued diplomatic alliance with the Soviet. Something of the same influences may be at work to maintain the diplomatic ties between the Kremlin and Washington, in spite of all the weight of evidence and argument to discontinue them.

"Since no answer is provided to the persistent question (asked on all sides) why we are maintaining relations with the manifestly hostile Soviet government," says the *Weekly Review*, "we are thrown back upon conjecture, and the most obvious answer would seem to be that here, as in the fatal support we gave to German re-armament and to German re-occupation of the Rhineland, the banking interest of London and New York, led by the Bank of England, has been the chief agent.

"It is unintelligent to attach moral blame to the operation. The business of the money dealer everywhere, while usury is permitted, is to obtain the highest return he can for the use of his money: what is called in modern language 'the extension of credits' or 'the development of natural resources.' The vast areas under the Soviet tyranny offer a magnificent opportunity for both operations. There is a vast reserve of untapped natural resources, and there is a corrupt administration with no patriotism to check its greed—for those who govern the Soviet are cosmopolitan.

"In such circumstances it was inevitable that the money dealers everywhere should support the pretended neutrality of Moscow. But to do so was to act against the vital interests of the Allies."

### It's Not Our War

"THE AMERICAN people are still more strongly opposed to war than they are to aggression," observes the *Christian Science Monitor*—meaning, no doubt, "foreign aggression."

"Even deep indignation over the Nazi invasion of Denmark and Norway has not so far crystalized in any move by which the United States would take a more active part in holding such crimes in check. Even alarm over the possibility of Japan going into the Netherlands East Indies, and current reports that Italy is on the verge of joining Germany, have not aroused any apparent feeling that America should take preventive action.

"Indeed, by all tests of opinion and reports of observers, the determination to stay out has been growing firmer."

### Involvement or 'Commitments'?

"IT ISN'T altogether plausible that the admirals and naval experts are asking for fortifications at Guam because they think it is a sound naval policy," comments the *Chicago Tribune*. "Some who want to fight Japan may think so, but it's to be doubted that conservative naval opinion backs them up.

***"There is something else behind the Guam proposal, something which indicates the formulation of a startling American foreign policy for the near future.***

"What has been done already and what is proposed seem to betray the fact that Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States have surveyed the ground for an anti-Japanese alliance in the southern Pacific.

"In separated spots, Great Britain and the United States already have agreements. One is at the great British naval base at Singapore, which has been opened to the vessels of the American fleet. They have joint use of it with the British. The other agreement is in the islands of Canton and Enderbury. When the United States took possession of these islands for an air base, Great Britain also moved in and the two governments agreed to establish a condominium of joint use and possession.

"Japanese trade gets out either by the sea lanes controlled by Singapore or by lanes which would be exposed to such naval or air bases as Guam, Pago Pago in Samoa, Canton, or Hawaii. Pago Pago has the best harbor in the southern Pacific and it belongs to the United States. We haven't heard anything about a great naval base there but we probably shall.

"If we are dropping the Philippines, the pushing out of far military frontiers at this moment would lack pertinence and relevancy. The projects considered by themselves seem to be shot like rockets into the thin air without an objective. However, these posts, if they can be developed and defended, would link the United States with Australia and from Australia reach out a hand to Singapore.

". . . What is suggested by this outline is a future world in which the American and British fleets cooperate as international police, with American control of the Pacific, with Japan bottled up, and its threat to Occidental possessions in the Far East — where America's territorial stake is small—diminished if not destroyed.

"Such a policy would explain the seeming incongruity of withdrawing from the Philippines while extending American naval bases in that direction."

### Under True Colors

THE *Daily Worker*, official newspaper of the Communist Party in the United States, has registered with the State Department as required of "all agents of foreign principals." Thus, the masquerade is over and the Communist sheet is smoked out as the press agent and puppet of Moscow Marxism.

Of this episode the *Milwuakee Journal* observes editorially:

"The *Daily Worker* exists in America under the principle of free speech and press. If it complies with the law and acknowledges its foreign allegiance, it has done what is required.

"But there is still something else required of American citizens," counsels the Wisconsin newspaper. "It is required of them that they be smart enough to know that the *Daily Worker* is not working for them or for their country. In the past, large numbers of them have not been that shrewd. The *Daily Worker* has done immeasurable harm in the laboring circles of New York City and a considerable area in the East."

### Radio Drama and Comic Strips

A 13-YEAR-OLD, eighth grade boy of Ottawa, Illinois, listened to a crime drama on the radio and went immediately insane. He attacked his grandmother with a rifle, a shotgun and club, escaping into the hills armed with two revolvers. The next day he returned and surrendered, explaining his action:

"Last night I tuned in the radio at 5:30, like I always do. I'm enthusiastic about these thrill programs that start about then. After supper I always do the dishes and then I go back to the radio. Last night I was listening to the *'Mr. District Attorney'* program at 7 o'clock. I listened to it and when it was over I went into my bedroom. I remember sitting on the bed for about five minutes, thinking about the program. Then suddenly, I don't know why, I grabbed a rifle."

Literally dozens of crime dramas on the air and the innumerable comic strips showing Little Orphan Annie in her desperate plight, Ben Webster's Career, Dick Tracy, The Phantom, Superman, Red Ryder, Jane Arden, Chester Gump and a host of others constitute a complete grammar of anarchy for modern children.

A little 9-year-old lad, from a sick bed, irritated by the constant programs exclaimed, "Shut that radio off! If it isn't crime, it's love!"

## Questions

Readers of this week's edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE will be able to answer the following questions: could you have done so before reading the magazine?

**What are Italy's territorial aspirations in the Mediterranean?**

**How may readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine take part in the triduum of prayer to Ste. Therese at the Shrine of the Little Flower?**

**What application of guild principles to present-day social solidarity is suggested in Mr. Ward's article?**

**What benefits would the nation derive from the Government-controlled bank suggested by Mr. Jones' interview?**

**What are the special merits of the sales quota farm plan suggested in Mr. Zitz's letter?**

**On what ground does Father Thorning attack the Government's dismissal of the Detroit recruiters for Red Spain?**

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Vol. 5A May 13, 1940 No. 20

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# A PAGE OF COMMENT

**By FATHER COUGHLIN**

## The Catholic Church Has Always Supported the Cause of Liberty

FROM TIME TO TIME certain radicals have accused the Catholic Church through its officials of supporting Fascism. They point to the case of Franco in Spain.

As a matter of fact, the Catholic Church supports any specific form of just government that stands for the betterment of the masses of the people.

The Catholic Church has fought off dictators persistently through the ages. It has supported the cause of liberty at all times—political liberty, not license; economic liberty, not slavery; religious liberty, not intolerance.

More than that, the Catholic Church has upheld intellectual liberty in the sense that it does not forbid its children, be they lay or clerical, to express their opinions on matters which are not contrary to faith and morals. Possibly an exception is had in the case of Copernicus whose theories, although never condemned by the Church were pronounced untimely, were muzzled, in a sense, by overzealous ecclesiastics cooperating with the State. That well-known case may be admitted as one example which proves the general rule insofar as the Church and its hierarchy have not muzzled free speech, free speculation or free thought consonant with faith and morals.

Of old, St. Augustine expressed this policy when he said: *"In necessariis unitas, in contingentibus libertas, in omnibus, caritas."*

Particularly in these days when the world is experiencing the ebb and flow of political, sociological and economic tides; when millions of men apparently are dissatisfied with what is and are searching for what should be, the Church, through its hierarchy, will not be accused of suppressing a policy which permits speculation, opinion, or proposal not in conflict with faith and morals and expressed in Christian language.

Be it repeated, the Church supports no peculiar form of government to the exclusion of all others. It is not wedded to Fascism in the sense that it is opposed to democracy. Nor is it wedded to democracy in the sense that it is opposed to Fascism as long as democracy and Fascism do not uphold policies which are hostile to faith and morals, to the natural or supernatural law.

As yet any radical who upholds the theory that the Church supports a dictatorship over the minds of men in so far as it suppresses speculation, opinion, and proposal will find it difficult to present proof in support of his contention.

* * *

## Truce With Garner Hint on Third Term

A POLITICAL peace pact has been arranged between the New Deal Democrats and the Garnerites.

From the outset Mr. Garner's friends, as well as political observers, entertained only a slight hope for his complete victory. They knew that the redoubtable Texan could not be elected to the presidency in 1940.

The political peace within the party would not have been made, probably, unless the leaders were convinced that, without the Texas delegation, the chances for the New Deal's perpetuation in office were endangered.

And more than that: It appears to us that it is the best sign so far that Franklin D. Roosevelt is out of the running in 1940; for it is our belief that the Vice-President would not make peace with the New Deal Democrats on any other basis.

Although Mr. Roosevelt has not given expression to his thoughts for or against a third term, many of his associates have. Particularly the Honorable Harold Ickes, the Secretary of the Interior. This gentleman forcefully has upheld the positive side of the argument that Mr. Roosevelt should seek a third term.

Why should he, we ask Mr. Ickes?

Mr. Roosevelt and his Cabinet have, as I see it:

(a) failed to solve the problem of unemployment;

(b) failed to stop the foreclosure on homes and farms.

(c) failed to persuade America to become the world's policeman;

(d) failed to retain the good will of capital as represented by industrialists;

(e) failed to hold the support of labor as represented by John L. Lewis;

(f) failed to disavow immediately, certain sit-down strikes;

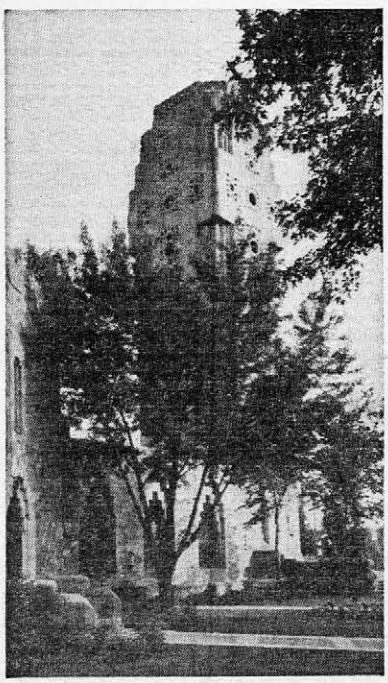
(g) failed to protect American agricultural products against foreign dumping;

(h) failed to collect the money owed to us by Britain, France and other foreign nations while it bargained to purchase $14-billion of gold at an inflated price;

(i) failed, following the Dies investigation, to expel the alleged Reds from public Federal office;

(j) failed to solve the problem of distribution;

(k) failed to balance the budget, persisting in spending sums of money in excess of our Federal revenue.



These failures and not politicians, in our estimation, have decided the third term issue.

This record, although offset by many praiseworthy achievements, is not entirely the making of Mr. Roosevelt.

These are our views. They do not indicate that we support one political party or another.

* * *

## No Labor Victory Without Reform

LABOR leaders — important and unimportant —have delivered themselves of May Day addresses. Notable was the omission on the part of the responsible C.I.O. labor leaders to recall the promise (or was it a threat?) made by John Lewis to drive the Communists out of key positions in his organization.

Some cynics are of the opinion that the promise to purge all labor-leading Communists belongs in the same category as the promise to purge the money changers from the temple. Some optimists entertain the opinion that all is right in the social world, now that collective bargaining has been established in the labor field.

Between these two extremes lies the road of sanity. No man, no leader, no political party and no organization can drive Communists from the ranks of labor unless the causes which beget Communists are first liquidated. In fact, the longer the causes are permitted to operate, the more Communist leadership or followership will be produced; and the more collective bargaining enjoyed by 40-million laborers (10-million or more of whom can not find work and 20-million or more of whom are paid less-than-living wages) will not solve any lasting problems in a nation where the average income of two-thirds of its families is only $69 a month.

The past seven years have demonstrated that an $80-billion national income is not sufficient for the United States of America. It is not sufficient to sustain a $45-billion debt, to pay the cost of Government, to pay profit to capital, and to pay a living annual wage to labor.

Granted there are 40-million laborers; granted that each would receive an average of $25 a week salary. That would equal $1-billion a week or $52-billion per year.

Granted there are 10-million farmers and farm workers at $25 a week income per person. That would equal $13-billion a year.

Granted that Government continues in its present expenditures. That equals $8-billion a year.

How much would be left for capital out of an $80-billion income—capital which now receives, what has been estimated conservatively, $20-billion a year profit from the present $80-billion a year national income?

Only $7-billion would be left. This does not represent 2 per cent interest on the investment of capital in this nation.

In other words the present financial system with the present national income is an obstacle which nullifies any substantial financial gains resulting from collective bargaining that appears to be interested only in raising wages on an hourly basis.

Capital will not risk its resources for a 2 per cent profit. Evidence of this is the bulging bank balances now idle throughout the nation.

Meanwhile, labor leaders, and those who believe that there can be social reform without financial reform, can continue agitating the laborers of America to organize and bargain for higher hourly wages. To my mind, these leaders will gain no lasting victory for labor without financial reform.

Undoubtedly, labor leaders will succeed in gaining certain demands simply because they and their followers represent the democratic force behind the ballots. But with the national revenue as it is; with our financial structure predicated upon a foundation of debt, the tendency will be for capital to remain in hiding while idle dollars will beget idle men.

# Wage-Hour Foes Would Cut Purchasing Power

## Southerners Declare Their Canneries Are Unable to Pay 32 Cents an Hour

**THE NEWS:** After the drastic Barden amendment to the Wage-Hour Act had been decisively beaten in the House of Representatives, opponents of the Act rallied their forces and tacked its substantial features on the mild Norton bill.

Incensed at the turn of events, Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, chairman of the House Labor Committee and sponsor of the Norton measure, renounced it completely. She was fearful, however, that it would pass the House in its amended form.

President Roosevelt has expressed opposition to any change in the Law, which provides, with certain exemptions, for minimum wages of 32 cents an hour and maximum work-weeks of 42 hours.

**COMMENT:** Introduced by Representative Graham A. Barden of North Carolina and supported principally by his Southern colleagues, the Barden Bill would have exempted about 1-million workers engaged in processing agricultural products from minimum wage regulations, and another 1-million from maximum hours provisions of the Act.

The original Norton amendment would have exempted a few thousand workers, and those from the hours regulations only. In deserting her own measure, Mrs. Norton declared the amendments added by her foes would exempt approximately 2-million employes from all provisions of the Act. Thus, it became equally as reprehensible as the Barden Bill.

Debate over changes in the Law approached proportions of a parliamentary civil war, with the South arrayed against the North in favor of modifying the Act.

### Each Side Charges 'Bad Faith'

Charges and counter-charges of "bad faith" marked the bitter discussions. Barden and his supporters argued they were merely trying to protect the poor farmers, who, they insisted, pay for "high" minimum wages in the form of lower prices for their products. They accused the Northern group of disregarding the farmers' interests in the matter; and they contended that Southern canneries are not financially able to pay workers 32 cents an hour.

The Northern bloc not only denied these assertions in toto, but alleged the Southerners were using the farmers as a shield to camouflage their real purpose, namely to protect the moneyed class—processors, canners, packing house owners and other industrialists unwilling to pay labor more than "coolie" wages.

Without attempting to dissect these various charges, SOCIAL JUSTICE commends Mrs. Norton and her adherents for their efforts to retain minimum wage regulations for some of the lowest paid workers in America.

### 32 Cents an Hour Not Living Wage

It does not accept Barden's claim that farmers would be the real victims of a 32-cent-an-hour wage for the workers involved; nor does it believe that wage rate is more than canneries are able to pay.

Unquestionably some revision of the hours regulations is advisable in plants where operations fluctuate violently according to weather and crop conditions. When production must be accelerated in order to avoid spoilage, workers expect to put in more hours than the present maximum allows.

There is no reason, however, why these persons should be denied a minimum wage of 32 cents an hour. Certainly that is not even a living family wage.

America never will attain general prosperity if legislators succeed in depressing wages and lowering standards of living instead of raising them.

### Fundamentally, Act Is Sound, Progressive

The Wage-Hour Act, with all its faults, is one of the most progressive measures born of New Deal parentage. It is a step, at least, toward the goal of a living annual wage.

Probably the most enlightened discussion heard in the House amidst the verbal warfare over the amendments was presented by Representative Richard T. Buckler of Minnesota.

He deplored proposals to lower purchasing power of workers and pointed out the absolute necessity for establishing minimum farm prices, as well as minimum wages for factory workers.

"I do not agree with the gentleman from North Carolina," he said, "that you can help the farmers by cutting the poor man's living below 30 cents an hour. I do not believe you can help the farmer by making a man or woman, with a family to support, work for almost nothing . . .

### Nation Needs Higher Agricultural Prices

"One trouble is that the farmer does not have a market for his produce because labor has not the money to buy with. By reducing wages you destroy the buying power of the workers, who consume and buy his goods . . .

"If these packing plants can get labor down to 10 or 15 cents an hour, I do not see how this will help the farmer . . .

"Instead of trying to pull down the wages of poorly paid workers, it is more essential and much more helpful if we try to raise farm prices. We should be passing legislation for farmer parity prices instead of cutting wages and destroying the little market he has now."

## A.F.L. Must Take Responsibility For Members

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, has considerable difficulty explaining away the presence of racketeers Scalese, Bioff, et al., as powerful leaders in his labor movement.

He has pointed out with the best rhetoric at his command that the A.F.L., including himself, cannot be held responsible for the dastardly deeds of individuals of the Scalese calibre.

Nevertheless, the notion prevails in the minds of many thinking persons that if Mr. Green's reiterations are true, then the A.F.L. should re-organize, or at least revise its constitution. To maintain good standing the Federation must have authority to oust un-reformed convicts, panderers and other assorted blotches on the face of labor.

## *Farm Credit Reform Without Politics Is Ideal Setup*

**THE NEWS:** Defending his efforts to cut interest rates on farm mortgages and otherwise liberalize farm credit, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace told a meeting of 15,000 Minnesota farmers that most of his opposition came from the American Bankers' Association.

He declared it was "misrepresentation" to assert, as do the bankers, that the credit modifications are a "step toward the complete socialization of agriculture."

**COMMENT:** Whether a person be a confirmed New Dealer or an inveterate New Deal foe, it should not be difficult for him to realize that farmers are in dire need of financial help.

Wallace proposes to give them this help by supporting the pending Jones-Wheeler Bill. With his proclaimed objectives SOCIAL JUSTICE is in complete sympathy, but with his method it is not.

He has taken the Farm Credit Administration, formerly an independent agency, under his wing and made it an adjunct of the A.A.A. If Wallace wins his battle for credit reform, he and his subordinate politicians will control the dispensing of those benefits. Politics will have a heavy role in the play.

All of which simmers down to the belief that the credit reforms certainly should be introduced, but should be administered by a non-political agency.

# Supreme Court Upholds Labor Dept. Ruling

**THE NEWS:** Even though it becomes law despite the opposition of President Roosevelt, the pending Walter-Logan bill, providing for judicial review of orders by several Federal agencies, will be outlawed by the United States Supreme Court.

That was the belief in Washington after the High Court, in an 8 to 1 decision, had upheld a Labor Department ruling in regard to minimum wages to be paid by firms producing materials for Government purchase.

**COMMENT:** Seven small steel companies had objected to the Department's ruling, which demanded that they pay "prevailing" wages for their locality.

While not mentioning the Walter-Logan bill, Justice Hugo Black in his majority opinion, left no doubt about the Court's views respective to the matter with which the Walter-Logan bill is concerned.

The case decided by the Court, he wrote, "discloses the confusion and disorder that can result from the delays necessarily incident to judicial supervision of administrative procedure developed to meet present day needs of Government . . ."

With the combined opposition of the New Deal and the Supreme Court it is unlikely the nation will soon obtain any relief.

# *Former Trial Examiner Says N.L.R.B. Officials Are Red*

**THE NEWS:** Side-tracked temporarily by the pressure of other business, the Congressional movement for revision of the Wagner Act nevertheless gained momentum last week by virtue of revelations and charges before the Smith Committee of the House, which is investigating the National Labor Relations Board.

Mapes Davidson, former N.L.R.B. trial examiner, who resigned last March in protest against the board's radicalism, told the Committee that David Saposs, chief of the Economic Research Division of the board, is a known Communist.

He included Frank Bloom, assistant chief trial examiner, and Nathan Witt, board secretary, as "Red radicals," partisan to the C.I.O.

Saposs, he declared, had instructed trial examiners to dig far back in an employer's history in an effort to find evidence of coercion when such evidence could not be adduced in connection with a case being prosecuted by the board.

In other testimony the Committee learned the N.L.R.B. had proceeded against a company when it admittedly had such weak cause of action that it knew the Courts would not support the board's findings.

**COMMENT:** Proof that these and previous assaults on the board are having their effect is seen in the Administration's recent concession in regard to amendment of the Wagner Act. Until a few months ago New Dealers were adamant in their stand for a status quo. Now they hope to forestall drastic overhauling of the Act and the Board by enlarging the administrative agency from 3 to 5 members.

David Saposs

Without such disclosures and seemingly sound allegations as made last week before the Committee, public sentiment against the N.L.R.B. probably would not have been aroused.

Davidson's charges against Saposs and others do not appear to be merely the soundings of a disgruntled official. If they were he would doubtlessly have included the entire board set-up. As it is, however, he exonerates specifically Dr. William Leiserson, newest board appointee, Board Counsel Charles Fahy and Fahy's assistant, Robert Watts.

Because these men are in the minority, however, their influence does not offset the prejudice and radicalism of the other two board members or the dozens of youthful Leftist attorneys entrusted with the important duties of hearing cases and preparing reviews of testimony.

In his letter of resignation Davidson told the board that a majority of its personnel "continues brazenly and openly to foster Communists and kindred radicals."

Explaining why he kept silent so long in the face of such board irregularities, Davidson declared he needed his job, but would have been dismissed had he criticized the board. Many other N.L.R.B. employes are remaining silent for the same reason, he asserted.

On the witness stand before the Committee, Herbert Fuchs, young board review attorney, identified notations he had made on records of testimony. Beside certain remarks favorable to the defendant company, Fuchs had written "nuts" and "boloney." That, he said, was his way of pointing out that the statements were irrelevant.

**The Conspiracy Trial**

# Defendants' Statements Read In Government's 'Plot' Trial

## Young Men Agree W. G. Bishop, Nazi Suspect, and F. B. I. 'Plant', Healy, Were Leaders; Prosecution Nears End of Case

By Staff Correspondent
of SOCIAL JUSTICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Of the hundred F.B.I. agents who took part in the investigation and arrests which led to the Brooklyn sedition trial, more than a score took the witness stand in Federal Court last week to testify against the 16 young defendants.

Questioned by Assistant U.S. District Attorneys James B. Saver and T. Vincent Quinn, the G-men told how they had set out in groups of four and five on the night of January 13th, swooped down on the surprised defendants in their homes, handcuffed them, searched their persons and their dwellings, and carried them off along with personal possessions, to the F.B.I. Field Office in Foley Square, Manhattan.

At Foley Square, the agents testified, the defendants were questioned throughout most of that night and the next day — Sunday — and their answers reduced to written statements, which were then signed and initialed by all of the accused—except John F. Cassidy and Andrew Buckley. This procedure finished, the young men were taken to the Federal House of Detention and allowed to have some badly needed sleep.

### All the Defendants Denied Any 'Plot'

In all of the statements read to the jury, the defendants denied that they had entered into any plot to overthrow the Government of the United States. As for the second count in the original grand jury indictment —theft of United States property— the majority of the accused who had rifles and ammunition asserted they had obtained them through legal means.

A few, however, admitted they had once gone to a Naval Reserve Arsenal to remove some firearms from Defendant John Cook's locker. But when they got there, these defendants stated, the "cupboard was bare."

Another statement revealed that defendant William Gerald Bishop, the mystery man in the case, had allegedly taken a suitcase full of ammunition out of a National Guard Armory some months ago. None of the accused seemed to know where Bishop got the ammunition he gave to the 9 men who went with him to Narrowsburg, N. Y. for a week-end of rifle practice.

### Congressmen Deny Bishop's Friendship Boast

The statement of Macklin Boettger, a 33-year-old dishwashing machine salesman, caused loud repercussions from Washington, D. C. Boettger asserted that Bishop had told him that he was personally acquainted with Senators Reynolds, Vandenburg and Wheeler and Representative Jacob Thorkelson. Next day, all of these Congressmen took pains to deny the assertion and said they had never known or met defendant Bishop.

"If I ever saw or heard of William Gerald Bishop," Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana stated, "I cannot remember it. His whole statement sounds like one of those pipe dreams that was concocted by the late Gaston Means when he was connected with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. How intelligent beings are duped by such trash is beyond me."

The statement of Edward F. Walsh, a 22-year-old college graduate, sounded more like a dissertation on philosophy than evidence submitted before a Court of Law. Mr. Walsh claimed that in the six meetings of the Action Committee he attended he heard no talk of plots or revolution but only a discussion of political science. "As a practical Catholic," he said, "I cannot be an anti-Semite and am bound to protect the Government of the United States."

### Suspect Bishop Shown to Be Leader

Practically all of the defendants' stories devolved around the person of William Gerald Bishop, who was the ringleader of the so-called Action Committee and who was described by defense counsel at the opening of the trial as *"provocateur No. 1."*

*Provocateur "No. 2"* was Denis Healy, admittedly the son of a British spy, who has acted as star witness for the prosecution.

It was Bishop, the defendants stated, who "did all the talking at the meetings of the Action Committee," who urged them to buy guns and learn to shoot, who read to them from anti-Semitic books and who told them to be prepared to "take over the Government in the event of a Communist revolution."

By last October, the defendants further said, Bishop's deeds and acts had become so inflammatory that many of the accused broke with him and formed their own rifle club.

Previous testimony had brought out that Bishop had first won the confidence of many of the defendants by saying he was a member of an inner circle of high American Army officers opposed to Communism. He never revealed his own true name, however, and repeatedly refused to divulge the identity of any of the generals with whom he claimed he was on intimate terms. Gradually some of his followers became so suspicious of him that they began to think he was a Nazi or Communist spy.

### Toy Pistol, Prayer Books Taken From Homes

After each statement was offered in evidence, F.B.I. men identified various objects taken in their raids on the defendants' homes. By the week-end a table in front of the jury was littered with rifles, ammunition, documents, letters, books, pamphlets and other miscellany.

Although several agents had no search warrants, the G-men admitted that this didn't stop them from carrying off to F.B.I. headquarters such pieces of personal property as rosary beads and prayer books. When they raided the residence of Michael J. Beirne, the F.B.I. agents even took along the defendant's certificate of membership in a Holy Name Society.

Many objects taken by the G-men were not shown to the court by the Government. The defense, however, demanded that the prosecution produce every item seized in the homes of the defendants. In this way defense attorneys were able to show that G-men had carried away a toy wooden pistol belonging to 18-year-old William Bushnell.

Laughter echoed through the old, high-ceilinged Federal courtroom when the prosecution offered in evidence a decrepit 1873 rifle with a broken trigger, found in the home of Edward Walsh. The rifle, it was discovered, had last seen service in the Spanish-American War.

## Convicted Reds Still at Large; Address Rallies

By Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Saturday, May 11th, William Weiner, convicted financial-secretary of the Communist Party, and Earl Browder, convicted leader of the Communist Party, were to speak in Madison Square Garden at the 18th Anniversary celebration of the *Morning Freiheit*, Yiddish-language Communist daily paper.

Four months ago Browder was sentenced to four years imprisonment on a passport forgery charge; three months ago William Weiner (alias Welwel Warszower) was sentenced on a similar charge to two years in prison.

Another important Communist leader, Ben Gold, recently convicted of illegal restraint of trade, last week led his Furrier's Union in the Red May Day parade in New York City.

**FIVE OF THE YOUNG MEN on trial in Brooklyn for alleged conspiracy to overturn the Government of the United States are shown conferring with their lawyer in the Federal courtroom. Seated (left to right) are: John Graf, John F. Cassidy, Former Magistrate Leo Healy, defense attorney; and (standing left to right) Frank Malone, John Viebrock and Macklin Boettger.** —NEWSPHOTO BY ACME

NATIONAL WEEKLY

# Social Justice

*Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin*
Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.
LOUIS B. WARD, *Editorial Director*
E. PERRIN SCHWARTZ, *Editor*

**16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE**

**Liberty of conscience and education.**
**Just living annual wage.**
**Nationalization of important public resources.**
**Private ownership of all other property.**
**Control of private property for public good.**
**Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned Central Bank.**
**Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
**Cost of living maintained on an even keel.**
**Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
**Labor's right to organize.**
**Recall of non-productive bonds.**
**Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
**Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
**Simplification of Government and lower taxes.**
**Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
**Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with Government's chief concern for the poor.**

## Are We Neutral?

THOSE on the "inside"—those experts to whom business men pay as much as $500 a year for a weekly letter of advice and counsel—are issuing some rather drastic statements.

In so far as these weekly financial letters are copyrighted, and quotations from them are not permitted, the reader must be content with a summary condensation which is devoid of specific source references.

Thus, we are informed that while our Government is not trying to get us into war, however, it is letting public opinion run its own course without any effort to steer us away from war.

We are informed that the President's acts and utterances tend towards the war side.

We are informed that the "war emergency" occupies much of Mr. Roosevelt's attention; that in conversations with Cabinet secretaries, he persists in discussing it; that many agencies of Government have instructions to plan for dealing with an economic emergency even though the United States will not actually engage in war; that the spirit within the Government is anything but neutral; that we must help the Allies.

Moreover, we are informed that our Government accepts the cheapening of the British pound complacently as part of the price we are paying for wanting the Allies to win.

Meanwhile "neutrality," a well understood word, will undergo a species of face-lifting as did the word "democracy" in the last generation. And meanwhile, it is feared that the general American public will not discover the transformation until Mobilization Day will have been decreed.

## A Reward for Hitler

THE NEWSPAPERS report that a police guard has been placed about the Pittsburgh home of the 82-year-old president of the Carnegie Institute, who posted a million-dollar reward for the delivery of Adolf Hitler "alive and unhurt" to the League of Nations.

Dr. Samuel Harden Church, who made the offer on behalf of a group of unnamed Pittsburghers, said it was in good faith. Collegiate jokesmiths, and newspaper humorists made the most of the affair and a few long-memoried writers recalled the World War-time plot to kidnap the Kaiser. But the unneutral affront to the leader of a foreign nation with which the United States is at peace, holds the possibilities of some serious repercussions. Dr. Church, and his Institute, are not mere irresponsible college pranksters.

As the *Detroit News'* Commentator, W. K. Kelsey observed: "Is there any reason why Samuel Harden Church and his 'unnamed group' . . . shouldn't be arrested by the Federal authorities?"

Dr. Church, it seems to us, does no service to the Carnegie Institute nor to the League of Nations, both of which he brings into his plot.

What would be the reaction in this country were some eccentric Nazi backer to have posted such a reward in Germany for the delivery there of President Roosevelt "alive and unharmed"; or in England, to the proposed kidnaping for a reward of Mr. Winston Churchill?

What would be this Government's reaction to some anti-Communist group who should post such a reward to "get" Stalin? Would not Washington promptly inform them that the United States is in friendly relation with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and that such an action by citizens of this country might be construed as an affront to the leader of a friendly nation? We think so.

We think, too, that the whole matter is an unwise propaganda "stunt" that has "backfired."

## McEvoy on Fr. Coughlin

THE FOLLOWING editorial is quoted from *"Ave Maria,"* published by the Holy Cross Fathers of Notre Dame, Indiana:

"J. P. McEvoy has written sketchy plays and other fictional tidbits. He is reported to have fared well in a worldly way in his pursuit, whereas men who have written high things are still poor. That is the world's way.

"Revently, however, Mr. McEvoy wrote a serious lecture in *Scribner's Commentator* for the benefit of the priest of the Little Flower Shrine near Detroit, Michigan, titled 'Coughlin—No Gentleman.' Father Coughlin, in McEvoy's appraisal, is drifting in the wrong direction and is, therefore, a more or less national menace.

"McEvoy writes like—you know—a substantial Catholic layman, a leader, a parish pillar, who views the Detroit clergyman with pain and grief. But parts of his article are reminiscent of the *Menace*. McEvoy's 75-year-old Mother, on the other hand, listens to the radio priest attentively and murmurs a 'God bless him' at the end of each discourse. She is presented as good, holy and safe within the Kingdom of God. She likes Father Coughlin; whereas her son is pained, aloof and disposed to mourn over the lost clergyman.

"McEvoy has made money, it is reported; also it is reported he is thrice married and twice divorced. His mother does not write plays, but she says her prayers. Compared with her son, in his patronizing presentation of her, she seems not wealthy or learned; but she stacks high for heaven.

"We suggest another bit of serious writing for Mr. McEvoy—on the flyleaf of a prayer book . . . Short—humble—searching . . . 'What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his soul?' "

## The Burke Defeat

IN THE RECENT primaries in Nebraska, the United States Senate lost one of its ablest and sincerest members—in the defeat of the Honorable Edward R. Burke after his first term of service.

On two great issues Senator Burke voted with the friends of SOCIAL JUSTICE. He proved his Americanism by casting his vote against our entrance into the League of Nations through the back door of the World Court. The second instance was his heroic battle against the insidious move to destroy the judiciary by packing the Supreme Court. For these two votes every follower of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine gives him unstinted praise.

Nevertheless, his defeat was anticipated. His keen constitutional mind, his love of democracy and his faithfulness to our institutions never were carried beyond the realm of the legal and the constitutional into the fields of social and economic democracy.

Particularly, Senator Burke voted against the *Patman Bonus Bill* which represented the most elementary justice to the soldiers of America.

He voted against the *Wagner Labor Relations Act*, embodying the fundamental principle of social justice that labor has the right to bargain collectively by representatives of its own choosing.

He voted against the *Wheeler-Reyburn Bill* curbing the powers of the holding companies.

He voted for the extension of the Trade Treaties, without either Congressional consent to a particular treaty or without the approval of the Senate.

He voted for lifting the arms embargo. He voted against the *McCarran Amendment* to pay the prevailing wage for labor.

We repeat, in the realm of the constitutional and the political Edward Burke represents the finest traditions of Americanism. Yet, democracy is not merely a form of government. Democracy is known by its fruits and only when these fruits are carried into the social and the economic fields of our lives does democracy live.

## Government and Crime

WHEN A GOVERNMENT such as the United States is established and when it passes, under the *Constitution*, the basic laws by which a free people are to be regulated, there naturally must be set up in the Executive Department provisions for the detection of crime where it exists and the proper prosecution of that crime.

It is a fundamental principle of sound government that the officers of government are always on the side of law and order and under no condition or circumstance can their energies be used to induce crime commission.

A fire department whose chief went about setting fires to prove the efficiency of his own department in extinguishing them would be a sorry sight in any municipality.

Likewise, in any law enforcing arm of Federal, state or local Government it is simply repugnant to every concept of free government for agents of justice to induce the commission of crime to build records of law enforcement.

If the day ever comes when Government creates crime to secure a record on detection, it would be a sorry day for free institutions.

## Alien Protection

AMERICA abandoned her historic position as the asylum of political refugees of the world when, under the influence of the "Nordic supremacy," she established a quota system on the only tenable hypothesis that the purity of blood and racial strain of the Nordics would ultimately raise the standard of Americans.

Recent testimony on the floor of the United States Senate seemingly points to the fact that our immigration laws are full of flaws that permit the Executive sanction to nullify their letter and their spirit.

Since the Western hemisphere is exempted from any quota, the citizens of Canada, Mexico, Central and South America and the islands of the Caribbean may enter without quota restriction. Consequently, there grew up a "racket" in Canada, according to Senators Reynolds of North Carolina and Davis of Pennsylvania, which permitted the European to simply buy, for a nominal sum, the birth certificate of a Canadian citizen and present it to the winking immigration officer for admittance from a non-quota country, assuming, of course, that the other provisions of the immigration law were enforced.

In the April 22 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE similar testimony indicated that Haiti was engaged in the sale of naturalization papers to Europeans bound for our shores.

It took a United States Senator to expose this racket which was clearly within the Executive province and not the legislative branch of government.

Now comes the President's veto on the *Starnes Alien Deportation bill* which would have required the deportation of alien spies, saboteurs, narcotic peddlers and narcotic addicts.

The *Starnes bill* would make deportations mandatory while under present law they are discretionary with the Secretary of Labor.

Both the Immigration and Naturalization Committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate Committee on Immigration recommended the passage of the bill, stating that the present law does not require the deportation of an alien after conviction of espionage or sabotage.

The bill was passed by Congress because the Secretary of Labor, in her discretionary power, had not deported the convicts.

## Embargo Losses

WISE STATESMEN in the Senate of the United States protested, in 1939, that the raising of the embargo on guns, munitions and implements of war was not only a political move that would lead us closer to war but likewise it was a disastrous economic move.

In the present trade of the British Empire the campaign is on with a slogan to "Buy British" and beyond that to curtail American imports to "guns, munitions and implements of war."

Behind this, is the *Johnson Act* preventing credits to "defaulting nations" and England, which can in one year quote a $7-billion war budget, could not pay her $5,341,000,000 debt to America in the twenty years that have passed since the end of the last war.

With credits refused, at least temporarily, Britain is concentrating her gold for cash purchases in the United States and establishing thereby dollar credits for these purchases.

On April 7, she declared against all purchases of non-essential war materials in America and put a ban on Empire sales of Scotch whisky so that this whisky could be dumped in America to establish dollar credits.

America is losing her vast cotton exports to Britain. She is losing her vast tobacco exports and yet only two southern Senators voted against lifting the embargo.

We can now buy Scotch but we cannot sell the agricultural wealth of the South.

**Inside Washington**

# Senator Adams Pleads For U. S. Shipping

## Calls for Credit Extension, Shipping in Trouble Zone; Intervention Call Rises

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A rising demand for "relaxing" laws regulating United States neutrality, heightened by bold propaganda for direct involvement in the war, is taxing the attention of isolation-minded members of the House and Senate.

Within the last fortnight peace advocates have been forced to beat off proposals for scrapping the *Johnson Act*, barring loans to defaulting nations, and for easing the *Neutrality Act*, closing war zones to American ships and demanding cash for shipments of arms and munitions.

Senator Alva B. Adams of Colorado, marched into the Senate with a flatfooted demand for an extension of credit to Great Britain and France and abolition of restrictions on shipping in "combat zones" defined by the President.

Unmoved by the protestations of his colleagues who contend that revision of neutrality will lead to involvement, Senator Adams pointed up his arguments with reference to the position of the American shipper.

### International Law No Longer Is Respected

"The American shipper should be permitted to exercise his rights under international law so long as it is made clear that the risks he takes are his own," Senator Adams asserted. And on the credit side, Senator Adams stated that "an American should have the right to invest his money anywhere he wants. If some airplane manufacturer wants to sell on credit to Germany or Great Britain or France, then he should be able to do it."

The shallowness of Senator Adams' position is apparent. In the first place, the present war has demonstrated one thing to the satisfaction of all, and that is that "international law" is a vast abstraction. There has been no evidence of desire on the part of either set of belligerents to observe even the *rudiments* of international law, to say nothing of the finer points.

Thus, any resort to international law can be made only with the understanding that the resort will be backed up with war. There is ample reason to believe America wants none of this.

Furthermore, it is impossible to isolate the individual shipper, telling him: "You may go where you wish with your cargo, but remember—you're on your own responsibility!"

### Flaming Headlines, Flaming Spirits, Then War!

When American lives are lost as a torpedoed American vessel sinks, headlines in the American press flame. When headlines flame, spirits are kindled. When spirits are kindled, otherwise thinking men become pawns in the hands of those who stand to profit by war. *Then war becomes an eventuality.*

Senator Adams—who has experienced military service—should understand this. American shippers simply *cannot* be left on their own in foreign lands as long as mass hysteria remains a cause of war. It is far better to suffer *small loss* under voluntary regulation in time of war, than *great loss* under involvement in war.

It was Pius XII who uttered the now immortal phrase: "Nothing is lost by peace; all may be lost by war."

As for "investments" on the part of individual Americans in the war abroad, Senator Adams here embarks on a tangent. He says Americans, if they desire, should be able to sell arms, planes, or anything to Great Britain, France and Germany on their own responsibility. Can anyone imagine a shipment of arms from this country reaching Germany across the Atlantic, through the British blockade?

Furthermore, individual credit takes just one short step, and then it becomes governmental credit — just as it did in the last war. "Money is the most dangerous of all contrabands," as William Jennings Bryan wrote during the World War. It remains so.

The accidental opportunities for pushing the United States into war are numerous enough to satisfy the most blood-thirsty. It is regrettable that Senator Adams goes out of his way to create new opportunities

### Propagandist Calls for 'War on Germany'!

Packed with even more dynamite than the bold assertions of Senator Adams, or the fatalism of Admiral Taussig who predicts "inevitable" war with Japan, is the nature of the "direct involvement" propaganda now filtering through the country. One such piece is before the writer at present. It attempts to prove that the destiny of the United States is *bound up absolutely* with Britain, and that the United States *must* enter war; *must declare war on Germany.*

This stuff is as dangerous as a bomb, because the fulfilment of its purpose results in destruction of life, liberty, and the happiness of millions. Such propagandists must be smoked out of their dens of ambiguity and exposed. The destiny of America is *peace,* not war.

### Pro and Con of Our War Policy

**DIFFERENCE of opinion dramatized:**

**"Every effort is being made by those in charge of your affairs in Washington to see to it that this country is not involved in any war. I am sure that if we keep our feet on the ground, don't talk too much and have a true appreciation of our responsibilities, there is no question but that everything will be all right."**

***—Postmaster General James A. Farley.***

**"Our international program is a mixture of quarantines and good neighbor promises; of most favored nations being set off against nations which are in the New Deal dog house; of neutrality and taking sides; of trade agreements and inflammatory utterances. Once again we are burning our fingers at the fires of Europe."**

***—Governor Arthur James of Pennsylvania***

## Senate Poll Predicts Passage of Logan-Walter Bill

REP. FRANCIS E. WALTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although Administration leaders in Congress have one eye on the calendars these days, hoping for an early adjournment in view of conventions and campaigning, there is reason to believe the *Logan-Walter bill* will pass before adjournment.

This optimism is based on two factors: (1) an intense interest in the legislation on the part of a majority of the Senate; (2) an informal poll which shows the bill would be passed by the Senate.

The poll was taken among Senators last week. It showed them voting thus: In favor of passage, 50; opposed, 33; uncertain, 13.

The *Logan-Walter bill,* introduced in the House by Representative Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, was passed by that body in an overwhelmingly favorable vote two weeks ago. It now awaits Senate passage before becoming a law. Passed by the Senate in altered form previously, a motion to reconsider threw it back into the hopper, pending House action.

The *Logan-Walter bill* aims to regulate the Government's mounting bureaucracy by imposing a check on Administration agencies having a rule-making or judicial power. Thus it would provide a uniform system for exercising the rule-making functions of any given agency. Such rules, it is pointed out, are virtual laws.

# House Seen As Silver Repeal Stumbling Block

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senate approval seems assured for the *Townsend Silver Purchase Repeal Bill,* but a stumbling block is seen in the House of Representatives.

The measure, introduced by Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., of Delaware, aims to kill the 1934 statute under which this country has purchased approximately 2,330,000,000 ounces of foreign silver at an artificial price, above the world market.

Although the Senate is favorably disposed toward enactment of the measure, according to a recent poll, a heavy House calendar may prevent consideration of the bill.

Senator Townsend condemned the nation's foreign silver policy as "wasteful, unnecessary, pointless and disturbing," and asserted that "repeal is long overdue." The measure attracted attention recently when Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., informed a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee that the *Silver Purchase Act* would never be enforced under his administration.

At that time SOCIAL JUSTICE commented that the act should be either repealed or enforced, and lamented the position of Mr. Morgenthau in taking the law into his own hands. In the larger perspective, the law should be repealed. Any silver-buying benefits should go to domestic producers in this country, not to avaricious foreign governments and individuals.

# Hidden Taxes Strike at Nation's Poorest

ALTHOUGH OFFICIAL Washington makes political capital of the fact there will be no new taxes levied this year, there is no great movement afoot to lessen the hidden taxes paid by the poor.

The esteemed commentator Boake Carter is authority for the statement that the person buying a pair of shoes pays 126 hidden taxes; a pair of overalls, 148 hidden taxes; a new dress, 125 hidden taxes; a cake of soap, 154; a loaf of bred, 54; a bottle of medicine, 162, and so on.

These taxes fall heaviest on those least able to pay—the nation's lowest economic group, whose wants all are necessities.

# *Patronage Pals Prevent Passage of Proposal for 'Pure Politics'*

**THE NEWS:** The "pure politics" bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, and passed by that body, was condemned to death in the House of Representatives last week as the House Judiciary Committee voted to "table it."

This means the measure can be pried loose for House consideration only by strategic parliamentary maneuvering. That maneuvering will be undertaken by Representative John J. Dempsey, of New Mexico, House sponsor of the measure, it was indicated.

An amendment tacked onto the Senate bill by Senator Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan is charged with the death sentence. This amendment would limit individual campaign contributions to $5,000.

**COMMENT:** The *Hatch Bill* is designed to limit political activity by state employes receiving part of their compensation from Federal funds. It is a companion measure to the Hatch Act of last year, regulating political activity by Federal jobholders.

In view of the high purpose of this legislation — it would end the "two per cent clubs," coercion and intimidation of political jobholders—those responsible for killing it off should be charged with acting against the public interest.

Senator Brown's amendment was introduced in our opinion to create Republican opposition. His motive was to preserve in Michigan the political usefulness of the Democratic state machine. It will be difficult for him to demonstrate how the practice of democracy has been advanced by his act.

Chief opposition to the measure came from those in control of state political machines. Their opposition stated plainly that they wished to preserve the old political evils associated with machine elections.

It is to be hoped that Representative Dempsey is successful in his effort to pry the measure loose, and that it will be passed by the House eventually. The machine politicians must be rebuffed. The Hatch Act will do the job.

# Lansing's Documents Disclose Loan Deals

## American Ambassador to Russia Rendered 'All Aid Possible' to Bankers

***SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents another startling—and revealing — instalment of the recently released documents of the late Robert Lansing, Secretary of State in the war-time Cabinet of President Wilson.***

"811.51/2624

**"The National Chairman, Friends of Peace (John Brisben Walker), to the Secretary of State**

"New York, September 11, 1915

"Sir: The newspapers today report Pierpont Morgan and other Americans as in treaty with the English government through Baron Reading, its Lord Chief Justice, and Basil P. Blackett, C. B., Special Treasury Agent of the English government to use one thousand millions of American money in aiding the cause of the allies.

"These millions are badly needed in America for financing the agricultural interests, especially that of cotton, for the railways, for the building of good roads, et cetera. Jas. J. Hill says that twice that sum is needed to put American Railways in proper condition.

"The money which Mr. Morgan proposes to lend can only be obtained by making use of the United States Treasury Reserve, putting commercial paper upon the Government, and using the funds thus relieved; or else by deceiving the small investor into accepting a war loan which may yet fall to 48 cents on the dollar, as did our American war securities, under English manipulation, during the war of the rebellion.

"May I ask you to telegraph this organization whether we have, or have not, laws on the statute books which, as construed by you, would prevent this flagrant breach of neutrality, in thus giving aid to the financially distressed allies, while committing a positive injustice against the American people?

"We beg at the same time to lay before you the platform adopted at Chicago, on September 6th, by the greatest convention ever brought together in behalf of a moral ideal—voted unanimously by more than two thousand delegates representing societies having a membership of more than ten millions of American citizens.

"This convention, composed of a high class of American citizens, was addressed by your great predecessor in the office of the Secretary of State, and other allusions by him to President Wilson.

"Its proceedings have (been) the object of such suppressions, and so much misrepresentation and vilification by that portion of the American press which is behind the great interests manufacturing armaments and munitions, that its platform has not been published anywhere in the East, so far as I have seen. I therefore enclose a copy, asking your special attention to the marked paragraphs."

Yours sincerely,

**John Brisben Walker**

"811.51/2624

**"President Wilson to the Secretary of State**

"Washington, 15 September, 1915

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: This is a most extraordinary letter. I am sure you know how to handle it. I am much obliged to you for letting me see it."

Faithfully yours,

**W. W.**

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### Bankers Call on Ambassador Francis

"861.51/116

**"The Ambassador in Russia (Francis) to the Secretary of State**

"Petrograd, May 20, 1916
(Received June 16)

"Sir: I was called upon May 18 by Mr. J. J. Korostovetz, member of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, who told me he had been instructed by M. Sazonoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by M. Bark, Minister of Finance, to make inquiries and submit a report concerning the negotiation of the proposed loan to the Russian government by some American bankers and financial institutions, headed by the National City Bank of New York.

"His first inquiry was whether I, as Ambassador, was disposed to look with favor on such a loan. After making clear to him that our Government could in no way be interested in such a loan, consequently it would in no sense incur any moral obligation in connection therewith—I explained to him the financial responsibility of the National City Bank and those whom it represented, and furthermore expressed the opinion that such a loan would foster the already friendly relations existing between the two countries and would undoubtedly have the effect of promoting their international trade. He said England had been financing Russia and might not like to see such a loan made without her intermediation, but when I explained to him that there was no occasion for any intermediation whatever and that, in fact, our country had recently loaned $500-million to England and France, he thoroughly concurred with the position I assumed.

"Mr. Samuel McRoberts, vice president of the National City Bank, accompanied by another vice president, Mr. Rich, arrived in Petrograd May 15 for the purpose of consummating a loan of $50-million, negotiations for which have been pending for three or six months past. M. Sazonoff told me, as I have already advised you, that Russia would not accept the proffered loan because the American bankers demanded specific security in addition to the faith of Russia. Mr. McRoberts assures me that the plan which he has formulated and which he has submitted by special communication—sent by Mr. Young, the Petrograd representative of the National City Bank, who left for America May 17—will meet the objections of the Government here. I am rendering all the assistance I consistently can toward the consummation of this loan, as I think it will have a very beneficial effect on the diplomatic, as well as the commercial relations between the two countries."

Respectfully yours,

**—David R. Francis**

### Secretary Lansing Warns Against Loan

"861.51/110: Telegram

**"The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in Russia (Francis)**

"Washington, June 8, 1916—6 p.m.

"860. Your 563, 565, May 24, and 569, May 25, 1 p.m.

"Before delivering messages to Vanderlip and Guaranty Trust Company, I must inquire whether they refer to Russian government loans of any description. If they do, I regret that the Department can not be a party to their transmission, as such action would submit it to justifiable criticism because of participation by this Government in loan transaction by a belligerent for the purpose of carrying on its hostile operations. Such participation is contrary to the accepted rule of international law that neutral governments should not lend their assistance to the raising of war loans by belligerents."

**Lansing**

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"861.51/115: Telegram

**"The Ambassador in Russia (Francis) to the Secretary of State**

"Petrograd, June 10, 1916—10 a.m.
(Received June 11—9 a.m.)

"600. Your 860. Messages to Vanderlip and Guaranty refer to Russian Government loan. Regret troubling you therewith especially since your clear exposition of international law. Most of this 50 million, however, would be used for paying indebtedness already incurred for noncontraband commodities. Not yet consummated."

**Francis**

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### Glad Deal Went Through, Francis Says

"861.51/117: Telegram

**"The Ambassador in Russia (Francis) to the Secretary of State**

"Petrograd, June 19, 1916—6 p.m.
(Received June 20—8:15 a.m.)

"619. National City consummated Russian loan $50-million, 3 years, following terms: Government deposits roubles 150-million in its bank here upon which bank allows 6½ per cent interest and ¼ per cent commission quarterly, making total interest 7¼ per cent. Lenders give Russian government credit $50-million in America to be drawn as Government requires. Lenders privileged to sell deposited roubles any time during 3 years but must divide equally with Government all obtainable over 33-1/3 which value is arbitrarily placed on rouble in loan. If roubles sold before expiration 3 years loan is thereby liquidated. Lenders furthermore have option at 94¾ per cent on 5-year, 5½ per cent Russian government loan of $100-million, payable in America less agreed commission.

"Embassy had no participation in negotiation but I am personally glad loan was effected as will promote better diplomatic relations which fear have become strained by Embassy's persistent efforts for German-Austrian prisoners and by constant Jewish agitation in America."

**Francis**

## Behind The News

### 'American White Paper'

THROUGH the purchase of $14-billion of foreign gold at $35 an ounce, foreign gold that was mined, refined and coined at the cost of no more than $20.67 an ounce, the United States, as Father Coughlin said in his broadcast, has already contributed a sum which the Allies are using for the conduct of the present World War.

Through trade relations which favored the Allies and in which Germany could not participate due to her barter system, the United States both in the past and at present, is aiding the cause of the Allies, as the Radio Priest also indicated in his broadcast.

Mr. Roosevelt declared, (according to the *"American White Paper"* of recent issue) that an American army would not be sent to Europe and that we would remain at peace.

This new book — the *"American White Paper,"* by the newspaper columnists Alsop and Kintner—will have wide circulation, in view of the pattern which is unfolding at Washington, London, Paris and Berlin.

Again, we reassert, that this is an economic war between Capitalism and anti-Capitalism — not a "holy war" between Christianity and anti-Christianity, between godliness and godlessness.

Where do we stand in this war?

To quote the *"American White paper":*

"Confronted with such a choice, the present American policy-makers would certainly prefer, if they could, to offer the Allies needed economic aid. Many of them would oppose loans, which could never be repaid and would become trouble-breeders like the first World War debts. But gifts of goods or gold to buy them, made in return for desirable political and economic concessions, would be in a very different category.

"Should economic aid be not enough, there is but one useful fragment of solid evidence as to probable policy. What the President said to the War Department men in September, to Frank Murphy in the Summer, and to Hull and Welles in the talks after Munich, all adds up to an indication that if the decision is his, an American expeditionary force will never cross the Atlantic. On the other hand, there is no reason to suppose that his mind would be closed, if the need arose, to assisting the democracies with our Navy and Air Force. He mentioned the possibility in his talk with Murphy. And he has been significantly chary of loose Wilsonian promises, declaring only that an American *army* would not be sent to Europe, and expressing only the *hope* and *belief* that we would remain at peace."

When one considers how the abuses of modern Capitalism has affected the laborers, the farmers, the shopkeepers and the taxpayers of this nation during the past ten or fifteen years, it is difficult to discover reasons why Americans should even send pecuniary or naval aid in defense of the abuses of Capitalism.

**Highlights of the Broadcast**

# FINANCIAL LIBERTY

## America, Which Has Failed to Solve Own Problems, Again Risks Liberty As in 1914 Because We Give First Interest to a European War

***Broadcast of Father Coughlin delivered Sunday, May 5, 1940. (All rights of reproduction reserved). Complete copies of address may be had by writing Father Coughlin, Royal Oak, Michigan.***

IN THE MIDST of a series of lectures on money, it may appear impolite for me to interject the following address. Nevertheless, I deem it opportune to interrupt these discussions to do so.

It is my impression that the American public is interested: (1) in the European war and our possible involvement in it; (2) in acquiring material security and, therefore, in liquidating the causes of unemployment, increased taxation and industrial strife; (3) in sports and recreation; (4) in politics — particularly the politics which are concerned with the presidential election; (5) in matters of the intellect and the soul.

Naturally, there are other matters which interest the general public. To my mind, however, these five take precedence—and in the order I have just outlined.

We are a peculiar people—sometimes a childish people—failing to put first things first. Although the holy word of Scripture warns us to seek first the kingdom of God and His justice, and indicates that by so doing all things else will be added to us, nevertheless I fear that God and the matters pertaining to His justice are very secondary in the minds and lives of many of our fellow citizens. Indeed, they are secondary, too often, in the lives of those of us who openly preach and profess religion. Like little children, fond of their toy guns and tin soldiers — fonder of these than they are of building toy houses, factories, schools and churches — we adults unconsciously permit our minds to be engrossed with the things of war rather than with those of peace.

### We Have Not Solved Our Own Problems

At present the fjords of Norway are of more interest than are the canyons of Wall Street. The tactics of militarists are more engrossing than the politics of Congressmen. Keenly appraising this trend of the public mind, journalists capitalize upon it—not necessarily attempting to propagandize the reading public as much as to please the patrons of the press.

Perhaps, George Washington was an idealist when he expressed his admonition that we should stand clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world. Perhaps, he under-estimated the proclivity on the part of his sons and daughters to mind other peoples' business to the neglect of their own.

Meanwhile, consciously or unconsciously, we have not been eminently successful in minding our own business: Witness the millions of unployed, the billions of debt, the immeasurable growth of class conflict, the widespread want in the midst of plenty, which have grown mushroom-like, in this nation. And, in the meantime, consider the staggering amount of foreign produce which we have been importing from abroad even in the days when we were destroying it at home. Ponder upon the millions of ounces of gold which were brought to our shores in the past few years, and for which we paid handsome profits to Britain, France, Russia and other nations—now used to pay for the war in which they are now engaged — ounces of gold which, whether the Germanic powers or the Allies win the war, will be of questionable value either to us or to the rest of the world.

### Nation's Attention Is on Foreign War

Unfortunately, we are overly interested in this contest for power which has encompassed Europe. While we proclaim our neutrality, we are busied shipping airplanes and war materials abroad, some of us hoping to gain profit from the blood business; some of us hoping to take every means short of war to aid the Allies; some of us entertaining the idea that we can forestall the bolshevization of Europe; some of us forgetting that this death struggle now in progress is the result of commercial greed and lust for power.

And what of this war which is threatening to topple over the pillars of civilization?

At the outset it was advertised as a war declared by Great Britain and France against Germany because the latter's legions, under the command of Herr Hitler, not only disregarded the independence of Poland but ravaged that helpless, hapless nation. It was advertised as a war for the protection of small nations — and the "protectors" were governments whose predecessors in office made extensive conquests in Asia, Africa, North and South America in bygone days. The memory of these past events, however, is short-lived. The advertised pronouncements are captivating.

And what of this war?

### Democracies at War Become Totalitarian

Some officials and commentators proclaimed that it was a war of capitalism against anti-capitalism. Probably, it was at the outset. But as days and weeks and months passed by, it became evident that the capitalists themselves adopted certain totalitarian policies which challenge the existence of capitalism. Conscription became the order of the day in France and England—conscription of men. A modified conscription of wealth quickly followed when certain private holdings of citizens were commandeered by government; when wages for the laborer were decimated in the name of patriotism; when taxes of a confiscatory nature were imposed upon the public.

Just last week, Sir John Simon, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, disclosed to the 48-million inhabitants of the British Isles the heaviest tax schedule in British history. According to last Sunday's *New York Times*, (April 28, 1940) there were to be increased taxes on incomes. For example, a married man earning $2,400 a year will be obliged to surrender $371 of it—almost 16 per cent—to the government; an ordinary pack of cigarettes will cost 28 cents; a pint of beer will be priced at 12 cents. And all this for the laborer whose wages, I repeat, already have been cut by government edict.

What the year will bring, no one knows. Already, observers are proposing the question whether even the fragments of democracy can be preserved in erstwhile democratic France and England—because democratic processes are so slow, failing to keep pace with the blitzkrieg movements of the dictators.

### International Chaos Fruit of World War

It is not true to say that wars always injure the cause of liberty. We recollect that the American War of Independence favored liberty. It is true, however, to assert that the first World War, instead of saving the world for democracy, generated the dictatorship of Russia, paved the way for Il Duce in Italy, impoverished France, England and America, brought to prominence and power Adolf Hitler, generated the civil war in Spain, and lighted the spark which caused the explosion in China.

Shall we entertain the opinion that the second world war will wipe out these disasters? Only an optimist would answer in the affirmative. Has the cause of liberty made progress in America since 1918? If there can be liberty when two-thirds of our families live on an average income of $69.00 a month; when mortgages on homes and farms by the thousands are being foreclosed even under the benevolence of the New Deal; when a dictatorial system of finance, as I see it, emerging from the *Banking Act of 1935*, imposes its burdens of debt and taxation upon us; when industry, in view of many, is strangled — if, under such circumstances there can be liberty you are welcome to your opinion.

More than 150 years ago, when men were debating the proposed contents of our *Constitution;* when men appreciated the security to be had in holding aloof from European affairs, one who participated in the framing of the *Constitution* — Melancthon Smith by name—wrote of liberty as he saw it in that day, 1788. Said he:

" . . . But suffer me, my countrymen, to call your attention to a serious and sober estimate of the situation in which you are placed, while I trace the embarrassments under which you labor, to their true sources. What is your condition? Does not every man sit under his own vine and under his own fig-tree, having none to make him afraid? Does not every one follow his calling without impediments and receive the reward of his well-earned industry? The farmer cultivates his land, and reaps the fruit which the bounty of heaven bestows on his honest toil. The mechanic is exercised in his art, and receives the reward of his labour. The merchant drives his commerce, and none can deprive him of the gain he honestly acquires; all classes and callings of men amongst us are protected in their various pursuits, and secured by the laws in the possession and enjoyment of the property obtained in those pursuits. The laws are as well executed as they ever were, in this or any other country. Neither the hand of private violence, nor the more to be dreaded hand of legal oppression, are reached out to distress us." (*Pamphlets on the Constitution, 1787-8, by Paul L. Ford, p. 94.*)

### U. S. Once More, As in 1914, Risks Liberty

From that date, 1788, serious changes have transpired in our midst. While we may pledge ourselves to send no armies abroad, we have not been content to neutralize our moneys. As in 1914, so now in 1940, we are risking liberty.

Speaking in the House of Representatives on April 30, 1940, Mr. Thorkelson of Montana said:

"I have a clipping that states that the British are growing impatient over the neutrality of America, and the headline further states: *'Political leaders say war would never have started if the United States had stuck by Allies; 'Uncle Shylock' denounced.'* I can only say to this that we have not been neutral, and we are not neutral now, in any sense whatsoever. We are shipping war materials of all kinds to Great Britain and France, without even a blush. The British do not mean neutral. They mean, instead, when are we going to fight the war for them? Our reply should be, 'never again.'

"I quote, *Washington Post,* April 15, 1940:

" 'For weeks there has been an increasing impatience over American neutrality in this country. It found complete expression tonight in the address of Maj. A. G. Church, treasurer of the National Labor Organization, who, speaking at Bristol, said that if the United States had stood by their natural Allies—Britain and France— since 1918, Adolf Hitler would not have been heard of, and the present war would not have been fought.

" 'It is,' he said, 'a melancholy reflection of the spirit of the times that it is upon Great Britain, France, and small communities in comparison with the great American Republic, that the responsibility for safeguarding free institutions and liberties of the peoples throughout the world falls, and that the numerically greatest democracy in the world can justify from the safe distance of 4,000 miles its policy of aloofness.

" 'It is inconceivable to those in Britain who have any respect for principles, any regard for justice, any enthusiasm for ideals, any prejudice against slavery, to find the great American Republic unresponsive to their appeals for help in a conflict which is to determine the fate of the world.

" 'Isolationism of America has created the present situation. It is time that the statesmen of America realized they must align themselves with Great Britain and France in this conflict against a slavery worse and more insidious than that against which Abraham Lincoln thundered and fought.'

"The author is, of course, aware of the fact that England has never treated the United States with common courtesy, and should, therefore, expect little from us. However, when he makes the statement that it is upon Great Britain and France and small communities that responsibility falls, as compared with the great American Republic, I cannot refrain from smiling. He evidently forgets that Great Britain owns over 13,000,000 square miles of property, with a population of nearly 496,000,000, and France has nearly 5,000,000 square miles and over 113,000,000 population, as against our 3,000,000 square miles, with approximately 125,000,000 people. So I say, what is holding Great Britain back if she wants to fight?"

I may add that it will be a bad policy for us to adopt if we decide every twenty years to waste our wealth, our youth and our liberty in rescuing either Great Britain or France or Germany or Russia from the interminable wars in which they find themselves.

### May 17, Fateful Date in British History

This is America and it is our business to keep our minds focused primarily upon America.

(Continued on Page 15)

# $13,000 IN PRIZES!

## GRAND PRIZE OF $5,000 ON MONEY QUESTION

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH is waiting for you in a few weeks—if you can answer 50 easy questions better than others . . . 50 easy questions in the great *"MEN AND MONEY" Contest* of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, opening today on these pages.

More than that. One hundred nine readers of this National Weekly will receive prizes totalling THIRTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH—if they enter the great competition during the first five weeks—and are adjudged winners at the end.

There is a First Prize of $5,000.00 for the contestant who enters during the first five weeks and comes out on top at the finish. There is a Second Prize of $2,400.00 for the man or woman, boy or girl, who comes in EARLY and is adjudged to be "in the money" at the close. And a Third Prize of $2,000.00 for an alert person who does not delay his or her entrance into the Contest.

Look how easy it is to win the Grand Prize of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH. All you have to do is to set down better or more appropriate answers to 50 questions than any other contestant.

Of course, you ask: "What are the questions about?"

The name of this great Contest just about tells you what the whole thing is about. All the questions will concern Father Coughlin's stand on finance and money, or they will concern the doings of the world's leading men and their bearings on current events as printed in SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine.

No trouble for you to answer questions like these, is there? Certainly not. You know Father Coughlin's stand on money. You know all his principles of social justice. As a reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, you are fully familiar with world affairs today.

These are all the "tools" you need to WIN the Grand Prize of $5,000.00! These, plus a little thought each week for 11 weeks.

## You Know the Answers—Start Right Now!

### QUESTION No. 1

*Name One Thing That Is Not a Natural Resource*

1. Land
2. Minerals
3. Air
4. A Federal Reserve $20-note
5. Water
6. Sunlight

### QUESTION No. 2

*Who or What Owns the Federal Reserve Banks?*

1. The United States Government
2. Private corporations
3. The people as a whole
4. The United States Congress
5. The United States Treasury Department
6. The Bank of England

**Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin**

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 2 For Question No. 2 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

**BRING IN ANOTHER CONTESTANT With This Extra Coupon**

**Fill in This Coupon and Mail with 10 Cents in Coin**

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 2 For Question No. 2 I select Answer No. ☐

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*Town or City*_____ *State*_____

## GLANCE OVER THIS GRAND PRIZE LIST

| | | If You Enter Early |
|---|---|---|
| GRAND PRIZE | $2,500 | $5,000 |
| Second Prize | 1,200 | 2,400 |
| Third Prize | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| Fourth Prize | 400 | 800 |
| Fifth Prize | 300 | 600 |
| Sixth Prize. 4 cash awards at $25 | 100 | 200 |
| Seventh Prize. 100 cash awards at $10 | 1,000 | 2,000 |
| TOTAL | 6,500 | For Early Entrance $13,000 |

## *Anybody Can Win a S*

Perhaps you were a contestant in past competitions of this nature conducted by SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine. Perhaps you did not wind up "in the money," but, when the results were announced found that you had missed out on only ten or more questions.

Then, this could be YOUR contest—YOUR turn to win.

It is proverbially true that each contest turns up an entirely new crop of winners. In six question-answer tests conducted by this magazine over the last three years only one person landed in the upper brackets on two occasions.

Do not be discouraged. By no means get it into your mind that you cannot win. Realize that, with just a little more care on a few of the questions, you would have

## $5,000.00 CAN BE YOURS IN ONLY ELEVEN WEEKS—BE

# 'MEN AND MONEY' Contest to Bring Fortune to 109 Happy Readers

## ...00 FOR BEST ANSWERS AND CURRENT EVENTS

**ONLY ELEVEN WEEKS! Bear that in mind. This is the shortest contest ever conducted by SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine – and the prize-list is among the highest.**

**You want quick action. You don't like to wait months to find whether you have won – to receive your cash prize. You want speed.**

**That's just what you'll get in the *"MEN AND MONEY" Contest.* Two questions a week for 10 weeks. Then all 50 questions will appear on the 11th week. But, here's the big point to remember:**

**ALL PRIZES WILL BE DOUBLED FOR WINNERS WHO ENTER DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS. (Read that sentence over again).**

**When you enter the Contest today and are adjudged winner of the Grand Prize at the end – YOU WILL RECEIVE A CHECK FOR FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. There's real fortune for you.**

**When you enter NOW and come out second best– YOU WILL BE RICHER BY TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS.**

**If you come in TODAY and wind up in third place– TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS will drop into your lap.**

**Do you know any easier way you can strike for fortune and obtain a more thorough education in money and men at the same time?**

**Therefore, what should you do? That's easy. You should enter this great competition right now. No point whatever in postponing it. Not when you realize that ALL PRIZES WILL BE DOUBLED FOR WINNERS WHO ENTER DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS.**

**The great *"MEN AND MONEY" Contest* is off to a flying start. Thirteen Thousand Dollars is waiting for 109 alert readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE.**

**The first two questions are before you. YOU CAN WIN THE GRAND PRIZE OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS AS EASILY AS ANY OTHER PERSON.**

**Go ahead and win it.**

## All Prizes Doubled for 'Early Birds'

Prompt entrance into the great *"MEN AND MONEY" Contest* will mean much to you. It will mean that, as a prize-winner, you will win just twice as much as if you delay until after the first five weeks.

Five Thousand Dollars is a neat little pile of money these days, or any other days. That is exactly the amount you will receive IF you enter the Contest during the first five weeks and are then adjudged winner of the Grand Prize at the end.

Now, these precious five first weeks will slide away mighty fast. You know how time gets away from us all. The thing for you to do is enter right TODAY. Get in right now by setting down your answers to the first pair of questions on this page— then persevering in the Contest to the very end. And the end is only ELEVEN WEEKS off.

Of course, all other prizes—all 108 of them—are also to be DOUBLED for those winners who enter during the first five weeks. The Second Prize winner will receive a check for $2,400.00, if he or she comes in early. The Third Prize winner will open an envelope and take out a check for $2,000.00— just for showing a little speed TODAY. Don't hold off. The smart thing to do is enter NOW.

## RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE, except employes of Father Coughlin or members of their families.

2. The contest shall consist of 50 questions and shall run for 11 consecutive weeks, beginning on Monday, May 13, 1940. Two questions each week for 10 weeks and all 50 questions to appear on the 11th week. Each question deals with the social justice and money principles laid down by Father Coughlin in his radio addresses, or with the world's leading men at this time and the effects of their actions on current events.

3. A Grand Prize of $2,500.00 will be awarded the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based on the viewpoint of Father Coughlin and SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine as expressed over the radio or in print. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers. For these remittances the contestant shall have sent without further cost two copies of Father Coughlin's radio lectures.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. In event of ties additional questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do NOT decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.

8. Any inquiry, the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest, will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of duly qualified answers and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. If submitting more than one set of answers, the contestant is required to keep them distinct by designating them "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each submitted set shall entitle the contestant to the two books specified in Rule 4.

## READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the coupons below the questions and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).

2. If you wish, you may pay in full NOW, $2.50, and then send in your weekly coupons without further remittance.

3. Each question pertains to the social justice and money principles laid down by Father Coughlin, to the contents of his radio addresses on the money question or to the contents of SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine as to current events. Proper or best and most appropriate answers to all questions are found in Father Coughlin's radio speeches and in SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine.

One out of the list of suggested answers under each question will be the best or most appropriate, based upon the pronouncements of Father Coughlin on money or this national weekly. It is your job as a contestant to try to select that particular answer.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, each contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted.

5. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

6. Remember how you can win a DOUBLED prize. If you enter the contest during the first five weeks, and the set of answers thus entered is adjudged a prize-winner after the contest closes, your prize will be DOUBLED. In order to qualify for a doubled prize, you must have sent in five duly qualified weekly coupons with a total of 50 cents during the first five weeks.

## Social Justice Contest

won the Grand Prize or one of the other cash awards in previous contests.

Anybody can win a SOCIAL JUSTICE Contest. During the last three years 1,205 men and women, boys and girls, have been awarded a grand total of $36,407.00 for answering questions better than their competitors.

These winners came from many walks of life. The great majority of them had only an ordinary education. They had no special qualifications, except the desire to win and the willingness to put in a few hours of good, stiff thought.

You too can win. Your experience in past contests should help you to win. The thing to do is stick to it— go after the Grand Prize right from today. IT CAN BE YOURS!

*Address All Contest Mail to*

**'CONTEST MANAGER' SOCIAL JUSTICE**

**Royal Oak, Michigan**

# READY FOR QUESTIONS No. 3 and No. 4 NEXT WEEK

# U.S. Needs Federal Banking Policy

## Suggestion Grows Out of Jesse H. Jones Proposal to Extend Low Rates

By Staff Correspondent of SOCIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Why not a Bank of the United States to finance under a single Government responsibility both the farm lands and urban homes of the masses of American people?

This speculation has arisen in the wake of a statement by Federal Loan Administrator Jesse H. Jones that the Home Loan Bank System should be extended to finance Federal mortgages on business and home properties at low interest rates.

Mr. Jones is distinguished as one of the greatest administrators to arise out of the New Deal. He is a Government official almost immune to criticism because, consistently, he has been his own severest critic.

### Possesses Fund of Information

As head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation before the *Government Reorganization Act of 1939* cast him into his new position, Jesse Jones had ample opportunity to learn about interest, its origin, use and abuse.

The R.F.C. was founded originally to bale out the great banks, insurance companies and railroads which found themselves in financial difficulty. Jones' office has accumulated in applications alone the nation's most valuable file on corporate indebtedness.

The R.F.C., however, dealt only with those who were denied credit from so-called private institutions—the poorest risks in the nation. The R.F.C.'s function was to borrow from the United States Treasury at one interest rate, and to loan billions to these poor risks at another interest rate.

Thus, what Jesse Jones knows is invaluable to America. Were he free to extend his convictions into action, the nation most likely would have a Government bank to take up the burden off the poor man, to finance farm lands and city homes at low, reasonable interest rates.

### Jones Plan Would Lower Interest Rates

The nation's first mortgage debt should be recast at the low, nominal interest rate that Jesse Jones knows is practical. The Federal Housing Authority should be extended to recast the debt of the city homes of America and encourage the building of new homes at similar, low rates of interest.

The R.F.C. should be revised to serve small business, allocating the necessary $2-billion to finance orders normally on hand—orders that must be turned down, only to go to the giant monopolies.

"Farm security," under the Jones plan, could have new meaning. The farmers need seed, crop and marketing loans, together with Federal farm mortgage loans. They need ready finance to serve not only the first mortgage debt on land and buildings, but likewise to follow through the planting of the seed, marketing of the crop and the various factors essential to production of the nation's food and fibre.

The Commodity Credit Corporation could supplement farm loans by taking the surplus crops off the market, passing them on to foreign trade, or conserving these stores under a program of national defense.

Nearly one-half the farm lands of America are in hands of tenant farmers. A judicious loan policy, under provisions of the *Bankhead-Jones Tenant Farm Act of 1937*, would permit tenants to purchase the farms they operate from the absentee landlords. Such a loan policy also would aid the rehabilitation of these tenants by furnishing them the capital necessary for the operation of the farms.

### R.F.C. Subscribes to Stock of Banks

America is in the banking business today as never before. In the first place, R.F.C. has subscribed to more than $1-billion of capital stock out of the $3,300,000,000 capital stock of the private banks of America. This is a fundamental step toward a Federal banking system.

Secondly, the Government, under provisions of the *Federal Reserve Act*, continuously refinances every Federal Reserve member bank of the country by liquidating its securities—United States bonds or eligible paper—giving the bank a full 100 cents on the dollar upon presentation of these securities at the Treasury. This should be the function of a Government bank.

Thirdly, the Federal Government has gone a long way in financing the farms of America under the Farm Security Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation, the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, the Commodity Credit Corporation and other Governmental agencies.

The financing of original purchases of farm land and buildings, the reclamation service covering drainage and irrigation, the capital loans on tools, implements and livestock, the seed loans, crop loans, marketing and surplus loans, all obviously should be under one, general direction with policies framed in harmony with other credit policies of the Government.

### Federal Bank Policy Is a National Need

America needs a Federal Banking policy. It needs a fiscal agency of the United States to market its bonds. It has one today, of course, in the Federal Reserve Banking System, but that system was organized for the express legal purpose of financing manufacture, commerce and trade; not for the flotation or absorption of Federal securities.

This extension of the purpose of the Federal Reserve Bank has made the bank a fiscal arm of the Government, absorbing under Treasury direction, the securities of the United States. To the extent of this absorption, industry and private business go unaided by loans from private banks.

Following the great depression of 1929, the Federal Government, step-by-step, has entered the banking field. Capital is set aside for individual banking enterprises, such for instance as the Commodity Credit Corporation with $100-million capital, and the right to sell notes, bonds and debentures to the extent of $900-million under the *Act of March 4, 1939*, for loans to producers marketing their crops.

This is an example of a bank that can buy, sell, lend or deal in agricultural and other commodities.

### Home and Farm Mortgages Not 'Liquid'

The business of distributing $100-million capital here, and $100-million capital there should be consolidated into a single banking institution, with capital adequate to finance at least the 19 major agencies of Federal Government engaged in lending Federal funds. Equipped with adequate capital and adequate borrowing power from the United States Treasury, the same principle invoked in the *Federal Reserve Banking Act* should be carried into the newly-devised Federal Bank.

The mortgage upon the farm lands and urban homes of America should be available for liquidation in the Treasury of the United States, precisely as are Government bonds and eligible commercial paper of the member banks of the Federal Reserve System today. Nor should the rate of interest be held ridiculously high.

Jesse Jones can borrow from the Federal Government at 4 per cent and lend at 5 per cent. He can borrow at 3 per cent and lend at 4 per cent. He can borrow at 2 per cent and lend at 3 per cent. And he knows that even in the political game—dealing with the banks, railroads and insurance companies—he can carry on with a 1 per cent differential.

Therefore the urban homes, the farm lands of America may be given like treatment to the extent that the stocks and bonds be placed as security for the private loans in the member banks of the Federal Reserve system.

Jesse Jones, perhaps, could operate a bank of the United States better than any man in America today.

### Need to Unify Banking Corporations

The Commodity Credit Corporation is in the banking business under a president, Carl B. Robbins. The Farm Security Administration is in the banking business under an administrator, Will W. Alexander. The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is in the same business, under manager Leroy K. Smith. The Farm Credit Administration is in the banking business under a governor, F. F. Hill. The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation is in business under a Chairman of the Board, F. F. Hill, also president of this corporation.

The Disaster Loan Corporation is under a managing director, Charles B. Henderson. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation is in banking business under Chairman of the Board John A. Fahey.

The layman cannot easily distinguish the present officers and directors of Government banking corporations. They are, one and all, simply department heads in the unorganized bank of the United States.

An *Act of Executive Reorganization* might well unify them all. Such a plan might give the experienced Jesse Jones full control over the lending agencies of the United States government, thereby recognizing the practical, present situation, namely, the fact that we now have a potential Bank of the United States.

This bank exists now in disorganized fashion. It requires only an administrative act to make it a reality, a needed reality. This bank now owns a third of the stock of the private banking institutions of the nation, and lends to all branches of population. It lends to banks, railroads, insurance companies, corporations, home builders, home owners, farmers.

It would seem that the administration should take up the challenge of the oppressed home owner, and the depressed farmer; the credit-shy small businessman, the struggling tenant, and the mortgage victim. It should answer the challenge by consolidating its lending and borrowing agencies into Government controlled Bank of the United States.

## What! Me Appear in Court!

—Cartoonist Elderman in the Washington Post

# Practical Lessons From the Guilds

## *Some Applications for Today in Social Solidarity of Crafts and Professions*

*By* LOUIS B. WARD
Editorial Director of SOCIAL JUSTICE

### Part X

WHEN THE American Bishops in their Pastoral Letter of February entitled, *"The Church and Social Order,"* included a reference to the guilds, it occasioned the present series of articles on the medieval guilds.

What the Bishops said was this:

"Not only must the moral principles of justice and charity be recognized and accepted by members of society, but the social and economic system itself must be so organized that these principles can freely function and become truly operative. Hence the need of a guild or corporative system which will establish sound prosperity and which respects the proper hierarchic structure of society."

In reorganizing the social and economic system so that the moral principles of social justice and charity become truly operative, the Bishops have recommended the guild or corporative system because, seemingly, it had once established sound prosperity and had recognized the proper hierarchical structure of society.

The American Bishops had reiterated the plea of Pius XI which had been stated as follows: *"There must be re-established some form of guild or vocational groups, which will bind men together in society according to their respective occupations, thus creating a moral unity."*

### Voluntary Associations of Religious Workmen

What, now, were these principles of the ancient guilds?

1. The ancient guilds were voluntary associations for the religious, social and economic well-being of their members.

2. They represented corporate responsibility for the religious, social and economic life of the individual.

3. They had a twofold character, namely, merchant and craft guild.

4. They drafted their own constitutional rules and by-laws and these were generally subjected to the approval of the State so that they not only became legal institutions in the sense that they were organized under a specific law, but they frequently represented a quasi-State institution in that, in many cases, they were coextensive with the commune or municipality whose affairs were early bound up in the guild system.

### Guild Organization Essentially Democratic

5. Their rules and regulations were purely democratic in that they sought the spiritual and temporal well-being of all their members. They were most democratic in that the economic, social and religious aims applied to every member. They were further democratic in that they elected their own officers by equal and universal suffrage of the members.

6. Protection was super-imposed over their own industries, commerce or trade. Rugged individualism was opposed. Life was not a race with the prize going to the swiftest. Life was not a battle with the prize going to the strongest.

The combination of justice and charity provided for the use of strength and swiftness, but the prizes were distributed to the weak and slow under the corporate responsibility of the group for the individual.

7. The guilds regulated both trade activity and prices. Organized by towns and cities, they excluded foreign competition in work and trade and they fixed the price so that a just return might be made to labor for its contribution.

### Guild Principles Protected Consumer

8. The guilds protected the consumer. Master craftsmen designed and supervised the manufacture of all goods. High standards were universally invoked. Both material and workmanship were guaranteed and just standards of weights and measures were the acknowledged contribution of the medieval guilds.

The "fair price" was designed to give labor a just return. In foodstuffs especially were monopolies prohibited.

9. There was a profit motive in business, but profit was not the first motive. The first motive was the protection of the economic, social and religious well-being of the members. Because it was the first motive, then profit naturally followed. That is a lesson the world seems to have lost.

10. The guilds produced an ordered vocational, educational system, through its apprentice, journeyman and master organization. The guilds met the problem of capital and labor, adopting the small industrial unit where very little capital was needed and constituting a vocational, educational system whereby the apprentice worked for practically nothing through the training period, thus contributing almost free labor, complementing the minimum capital with fixed prices for the goods produced.

Though this system built an opulent class of master craftsmen, nevertheless, it was but a few years before the apprentice had passed through his apprenticeship and journeyman classification to become himself a master craftsman with success practically guaranteed.

### Financing Adequate for Social System

11. The guilds supervised the wage system, restricting it to the journeyman.

12. The guilds maintained adequate capital to finance their own organization. This principal has entered the modern labor union movement.

The medieval guild set aside enough to build its guild hall, to equip its kitchens, to accommodate its members and their families, to build its chapel and center its social and religious activities on its own property. It set aside, likewise, adequate funds for the spiritual and corporal works of mercy it practiced.

13. There were times when the guilds distinguished, to a minuteness seemingly ridiculous, the division of labor into crafts and at other times they incorporated the workmen of many crafts under one guild organization.

It is historical and safe to say that though diversification in trade or industry was common to the larger municipalities, unification of workers in many industries was as common in the smaller municipalities. Nor do these categories hold because in their later development many craftsmen guilds brought into their organization widely diversified crafts.

### Religion Expressed in Lives and Work

14. The guilds applied great moral principles to their specific works. They were the originators of the eight-hour day. They closely abided by the prohibition of work on Sundays and Holy Days. They kept the great feast and festival days of the year. They demanded that the chaplain be most prominent in their organization.

They insisted that religion permeate their lives both in their social and economic activities. This influence was evidenced in the fair price, an honest day's work, a decent wage, an adequate income not only for the individual worker but for his family. The "saving wage" was an accepted principle.

Over and above these were the principles of charity and justice as a limit. At its boundary charity steps in to contribute that which is not a due but a gratuitous offering.

The guilds constituted quite the soundest economic schools of history.

15. The guilds organized their own production control. The master normally worked "behind orders" for the simple reason that normally the patron brought his wool, his linen, his iron or his gold to be fabricated.

### Living Annual Wage a Guild Principle

Yet, in idle days, the master frequently invested his own capital and kept the apprentices at work manufacturing for open market sale. A combination of fulfilling orders and at the same time conserving idle time produced, under the regulation of the guilds, a happy solution to production control.

Experience soon demonstrated what goods would be absorbed by the open market at the fairs or at the master's shop.

The medievalist was seldom a victim of high inventories, overproduction and collapsed markets.

16. The living, annual wage was a reality under the medieval guild system. Insofar as an apprentice was concerned, he was attending his vocational school with no tuition payable and with board, room and clothing free. Upon completion of his two, four or, normally seven years' work, he became a journeyman at a fixed price per day for a full year's uninterrupted work which provided enough for him to maintain his family in frugal comfort, render his obligations to his fellow workingman, save enough to soon enter into the status of the master as a combined capitalist and laborer.

### Loss Due to Illness Was Written Off

17. Neither sickness nor death were economic disasters in the medieval days. Today, the thought of sickness or death is a terrorizing thought to the family of a workman. If the average workingman at continuous work earns $1,222 a year, the birth of a baby is an economic burden, unmeetable as the family would like to meet it, namely with hospital, nurses and necessary care. The birth of a baby in medieval days involved very little paid-out expense.

Sickness is oftentimes an unmeetable tragedy in the home of a workman today. On the worker's part, the loss of income can never be regained. It was Ricardo who wrote: "The lost day of labor can never be regained." Even on the part of some member of the family hospitalization at present costs is one of the most momentous social problems in America. In the medieval days, sickness and its attendant losses of either labor or the family was written off.

Death is an unmeetable cost today in the average workman's home. Check the ungodly prices of the undertaker, who frequently builds a third-class pine box with a shoddy covering, using tufted waste silk for a lining and charges the price of an operative used car.

Think of the cost of a cemetery lot on an acreage base. Manhattan Island in its choicest residential sites cannot compete in realty values with the untaxed grave sites of our metropolitan centers.

In medieval days, expenses of sickness and death were met by the corporate group and the widow and orphan were provided for out of the charity of the brother members of the guild.

### Cathedrals Monument to Guild Ideals

18. In their material contributions the guilds can not be over praised. The Thirteenth Century cathedral still remains practically unblemished by time. The architects of those cathedrals of medieval days were the outgrowth of the architects of the medieval monasteries. Within the monastery walls were the architects who could conceive of the church at the crossroads, the abbey chapel or the great cathedrals.

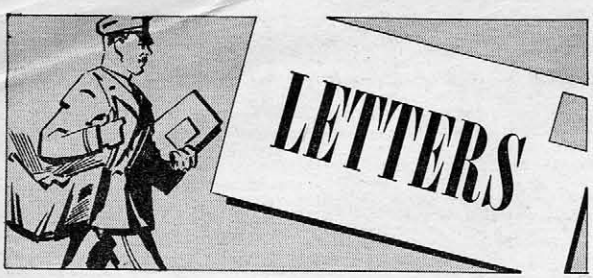
**Attention**

**Besides renewing your own subscription, readers will do a service to the cause of social justice if they will inform themselves—and their friends—at what points in their city SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine is on sale.**

**This National Magazine is not admitted to sale on most newsstands and we do not indulge in sensational circulation stunts to attract attention and readers.**

**Friends of SOCIAL JUSTICE can be of help to the salesmen in numerous ways. Readers are urged to be alert to these opportunities, which are different in each community.**

**If your own subscription has been renewed, may we suggest that you pass on the coupon found each week on page 2, or fill it in in the name of some friend. We believe the information in coming issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE will be of vital interest to this country.**




**(SOCIAL JUSTICE aims to make this page a free forum and readers' opinions are invited. Naturally, the views expressed are not always those of this magazine. We cannot guarantee that contributions sent to SOCIAL JUSTICE can be returned to the writers. Letters not signed with the writer's name and address cannot be considered, although the name will not necessarily be used. We reserve the right to publish all letters received unless contrary instruction is specifically given.)**

## Frances Thanks You

TO THE EDITOR:

I am writing you to thank you for your grand article in SOCIAL JUSTICE. May God bless you and help you to carry on the work you are doing. I shall pray for you.

Through SOCIAL JUSTICE I also wish to thank those persons who have written to me. Inasmuch as some did not furnish their addresses I was unable to write them. May God bless each and every one of you.

I have sent for 25 papers each week for the time being.

All the family send you their best wishes. **—Frances Kilkenny**

*Bronx, N. Y. C.*

## An American Warning

TO THE EDITOR:

In answer to a letter written by F. J. B. Walker in the April 22 issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, I wish to say that in my opinion, Father Coughlin does not attack England because he is of Irish descent, but because he is thoroughly American. The feeling in this country has always been altogether too pro-British. This attitude had a great deal to do with our entrance in the World War and I think that Father Coughlin feels it might involve us in another disastrous European war.

England has a powerful system of propaganda in this country. Furthermore, she has our Government and press on her side. It is well for us that we have such a person as Father Coughlin to tell us the truth about the dishonesty and hypocrisy of the ruling classes of both England and France, or we might, at this very moment, be fighting another war on the side of the Allies "to save the world for democracy."

*Rockland, Mass.* **—Y. Beauregard**

## Scale Down Debts

TO THE EDITOR:

A great deal of lip service and printers' ink has been wasted this last 10 years about confiscation of property and mortgage foreclosures, which, by the way, is still in progress throughout the land. Solutions to the problem have been sought but not found. My answer to the problem was, and still is, to scale the mortgages down to conform to the present value of commodities and real estate. Let me explain:

Assuming a man owned a house in 1929 costing $10,000 and negotiated a mortgage of 70 per cent, or $7,000. The owner's equity would thus be $3,000. When the depression set in in 1929 the value of property declined 50 per cent, or in other words the $10,000 had shrunk to $5,000, but the mortgage did not shrink thereby; wiping out the owner's equity through no fault of his, but also it produced a shrinkage of $2,000 on the amount of the mortgage. Then, where and when and how in God's name is the mortgage holder to collect $7,000 on a $5,000 valuation?

Would it not be the human thing to do, even now, to adjust the amount of the mortgage to conform to the value, scale it down to 70 per cent of the present value? Whatever the amount is involved in the transaction you would thereby distribute the burden more equitably and enable the home and farm owner to retain his property and home and the mortgage holder would be able to collect an amount which is not collectable under the former system, unless something along this line is done. We are creating more welfare candidates and there are already too many of these.

I have suggested this plan to a few loan companies and their answers were "Another one gone wrong." Now, if a Federal law had been passed along these lines, including in such a law the clause that no property can be sold at foreclosure for less than its actual value, it would prevent deficiency judgments.

I base the value of money on real property instead of on gold and silver, thereby stabilizing the value of both commodities.

I like liberty and freedom, but we are paying a high price in exorbitant taxes and dispossessions for the benefit of some financial gangsters and racketeers. The person or group of men who can bring this improvement about will have performed an invaluable service to his fellow men and country and should be immortalized.

**—August Steinbrenner**

*Niagara Falls, N. Y.*

## Is This Security?

TO THE EDITOR:

In the interesting article in SOCIAL JUSTICE, *"Little to Poor, More to Wealthy — Social Security,"* Senator Downey is quoted as stating that the much heralded "Security" is a myth. From my experience, I can call the *Social Security Act* a tax racket.

I wrote the Social Security Board inquiring, if I should die before reaching age of 65, will my sister with whom I reside and whom I support, receive the same benefit as would the widow of a married worker. I received an evasive answer. I replied insisting on a proper reply. I received a letter, which I hold, stating that not only is my sister not entitled to a monthly benefit on the basis of my earnings as is the wife of a married worker, but in the event of my death, no payment will be made to my sister. In other words, my funds are to be confiscated.

I replied that such terms are not satisfactory, asking for cancellation of the insurance, refund of money paid and instructions to my employer to stop deductions from my pay checks. As I expected, I received a reply refusing to do so, stating that payment of social security taxes is mandatory on employer and employe, no refunds are made, etc. Social Security, it seems, is just another tax.

I do not wish this old age insurance which is of no benefit to me. If one amendment can confiscate my funds in the event of my death before 65, another amendment can wipe out all my funds, if I live past 65.

Yet, I am forced to continue payments by arbitrary deductions from my pay checks.

Confiscate the worker's funds after pretending to give him "security!"

Is this free America?

*Chicago, Ill.* **—A. F. Ryan**

## Reader Confidence

TO THE EDITOR:

The truth, the *whole* truth, the facts, the *entire* facts, regarding the affairs of our country are of vital importance to all of us. Especially in these critical times, when a knowledge of the truth and facts, and the application of them, according to the laws of God is our only individual and national salvation.

SOCIAL JUSTICE not only presents a more total truth and completer facts, but what is equally important, an analysis of those essentials.

In every issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, there is news of great importance to us and our country that I challenge the world to find in the daily press or other publications. And aside from the news comment there is much of absorbing interest which is instructive even to the so-called "intelligentia."

In conclusion, I read SOCIAL JUSTICE because I love the truth. If we love our country, we love the truth; if we do not love the truth, we do not love our God.

**—Peter MacDonald**

*Jamaica Plain, Mass.*

## Finland's Defeat

TO THE EDITOR:

Let us take these flash reports that are coming out of Stockholm about the situation in Norway with "two or even three grains of salt." Let us remember that in every important capital of the world there is an English owned and controlled newspaper.

Let us remember Finland! It is openly admitted now by Finnish authorities that the press reports of their war with Russia did as much as anything else to defeat their cause and actually "smother them with sympathy." Those who could judge with a reasoning mind were well aware that the great successes and daily annihilations of thousands and thousands of Russians could not be possible.

In view of the fact that all the news that came out of Finland was censored by the British proves that England by adopting the policy of playing up false victory really brought about inside defeat rather than outside help.

Why England again applies this technique of propaganda, except to bolster up home sentiment, cannot be understood since its apparent failure in the Finnish conflagration. What purpose it is going to serve in the present turn of events we can only wait and see.

**—Mrs. Beverly D. Brachlow**

*Minneapolis, Minn.*

## The Problem Is at Home

TO THE EDITOR:

The radio commentators, the radio announcers and controlled newspaper writers need to concern themselves more about America and less about Europe. They disturb American peace with their European war bunk.

If America goes to war will these men take up rifles and be my buddies in the trenches? A thousand times no! They use their brain and not their muscle.

If Americans would invest their money in America they would not have to worry about Europe. They are getting you in shape again to go to Europe to make the world safe for international finance. And after it is over what will we get? Just what the last gang got—nothing.

And what will the international bankers get? More money and more power and more territory to exploit —thanks to you, the fighters.

If the tormentors would interest themselves only half as much with unemployment and social justice they would be doing something noble.

What America badly needs right now is social justice and an honest money system.

God bless America and our fearless and trustworthy leader, Father Coughlin.

**—George R. Hannigan**

*Fall River, Mass.*

# Daughter of Ireland Defends English Rule

TO THE EDITOR:

Permit me to join my voice with that of F. J. B. Walker of California in saying that I think your attitude towards Great Britain is not always fair. Speaking as one who was born in Ireland, I think I express the sentiments of a vast majority of Irish people when I say that English rule was just; and that, prior to the 1916 Rebellion, Ireland was a land of peace and plenty.

If England was the tyrannical ruler she is often made out to be would she have allowed the complete freedom of worship she allowed in Ireland? Catholic churches and schools dot the land. The national schools were permitted to devote time to religious instructions each day. The older people received an ample weekly pension, which meant that they did not have to be dependent on anyone. Show me another country in which the aged people were as happy as those I remember.

Those who saw service under the Union Jack received adequate compensation without having to storm the House of Parliament to get it.

Well, a few dreamers who, I am sorry to say, had not the interests of the rank and file of the Irish people at heart, thought complete independence of Ireland from England was the way things should be, staged an uprising in Dublin. A happy, smiling land was changed to one of unrest and turmoil. Surely, we need no better proof of the absurdity of their aim than the events transpiring almost daily in Europe today. Little nations being ploughed under, crushed under the dictator's ruthless heel. Ireland can thank heaven she is still a British possession. "The harp without the crown" idea may be alright for poets but the truth is there would be no harp without the crown.

In recent years, when immigration barriers prevented young Irish men and women from coming to America, England raised no gates against them even though her own people were unemployed by the thousands. The Irish government made little or no effort to provide them with jobs. What, I ask you, would have become of those young people without England? Very often, too, even they bit the hand that fed them, by joining radical groups and engaging in acts of destruction.

I think when all is said and done England has been far more tolerant than intolerant. Why will people dig up ancient animosities and perpetuate them? Certainly present day English government is not responsible for the acts of Cromwell or other inhuman tyrants of past ages.

Trusting that I have succeeded in presenting English rule as I saw it, I am

**—Mrs. Birdie Donovan**

*New York City*

**On the War Front**

# 'English Ran Out on Us' Norse Commander's Plaint

**Complete withdrawal of British and French territorials from Norway.**

**Demands of British Laborites that the Chamberlain Cabinet resign.**

**Rumors of "revolt" in both England and France, on the part of workers with whom the war is not popular.**

**Hints of early peace demands in connection with the forthcoming English labor convention at Bournemouth, May 17th.**

**Reports that Communism in France was driven underground and intensified, instead of being discouraged, by the government's recent decrees.**

(By the Foreign Editor)

The above were highlights of an eventful and newsy week-end as the current edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE went to press.

Overshadowing all else in the foreign news dispatches was the Allies' evacuation of Norway with an orderly precipitateness that was little less than rout.

Col. Ole B. Getz, commander of Norwegian forces in the front line of defense, complained bitterly that the Allies "withdrew without warning." On the basis of this debacle, he concluded an armistice with the invading Germans. Although his inaction was repudiated by the Norwegian high command, safe in a secret headquarters, the defense collapsed.

Mr. Frank Muto, correspondent of the *London Daily Express*, scored a typical "Leland Stowe" scoop on the rest of the press with his first-hand account of the Allies' retreat, which was distributed in this country by the International News Service.

"I arrived at Namsos Wednesday night," Muto phoned his paper by way of Sweden. "I had no inkling that the Allies planned to evacuate. Passing through British outposts, I came upon French troops . . . Officers were shouting commands to soldiers who were hastily packing up their kits and marching off in formation . . .

"I was under arrest for some time, then released upon giving my word of honor not to attempt to report anything I had seen until further orders were given by military authorities . . . I was brought before British officers and given the choice of accompanying the British force aboard a warship or remaining at my own risk until the last British soldier had been put aboard ship and sailed away. I agreed.

"A steady stream of British soldiers began to move down the harbor side. They were bitterly disappointed at not having had a crack at the Germans. One of the soldiers told me:

***"'We are sick and tired of these darned Jerries (Germans) coming over here all day long. We are without any fighters to send up against them'."***

# Fr. Coughlin's Broadcast

(Continued from Page 9)

Mr. A. G. Church, whose speech invited the quoted remarks of Representative Thorkelson, is a Labor Leader in England.

And what of British labor?

The date of May 17 will be an important day not only for the British Empire but for the world. On that date, so it is advertised, there will be convened at Bournemouth the delegates of the labor unions of England.

What will these labor leaders discuss? No one but they themselves know. Although they are a patriotic group, nevertheless they cannot applaud the government edict which cut their wages; they cannot applaud the new taxation imposed upon their beer, their cigarettes, all their purchases, save food. They cannot applaud the commercial war engaged in to preserve a type of government which, for more than twenty years, has failed to solve the internal problems of England—the problems of unemployment, of less-than-living wages — the same problems which played such a prominent part in the life of Edward who abdicated his throne because, as many say, he sympathized too openly with the mendicants of Birmingham and the starving colliers of Wales.

Why should English labor, German labor, French labor, American labor—labor in any nation—permit themselves to be conscripted, to be used as cannon fodder for the commercial wars of those who are interested in retaining their power and dominance more than in believing and practicing the basic sociological principle of Christianity, namely, *"Whatsoever you do unto the least of My little ones you do unto Me."*

No one holds brief for Adolf Hitler, who persecuted Jew and Christian. No one holds brief for Josef Stalin, who persecuted Christian and Jew. Who will hold brief for imperial Britain and France, both of whom exhibited tender solicitude for the Czechoslovakians, the Poles, the Finns and the Norwegians while their governments failed to redeem the pledges made to their own laboring and agricultural classes now conscripted from their impoverished homes to risk their lives for a victory just as hollow as was the victory of 1918?

Possibly, the Bournemouth convention will take such matters into consideration. However, if these delegates of labor fail to do so, let the labor leaders of America impress upon their followings the necessity of keeping this nation out of war with its army, its navy and its finances.

## Spiritual Interests Bound to Suffer

I regret that I have interrupted this series of lectures on finance to impose such thoughts upon you. Nevertheless, to my mind, it is perilous to find our people, as I estimate it, lending their minds and their attention to the affairs of Europe while they neglect the more pertinent affairs of their own land.

The lecture I prepared today on finance will appear in full in the pages of next week's SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, which I invite all in this audience to read.

At the beginning of this address I listed as second our national interest in acquiring material security; as third, our interest in sports and recreation; as fourth, our interest in politics; and as fifth, our interest in the things pertaining to the intellect and the soul. Unfortunately, it appears to me that the matters of prime interest are those concerning the European war.

Were our lives more normal than they are, I believe that my appraisal of our interests would read backwards. It has been calculated that more than 65 per cent of our population profess no affiliation to any church whatsoever. What percentage of you Jews practice faithfully the tenets of your religion? Where are the millions of Protestants and Catholics on Sundays? What has become of our morning and evening prayers which, in the days of our grandparents, were a ritual in every home? Possibly there is an answer explaining our national defection in matters of religion. And part of that answer, at least, is associated with the fact that millions of men have become disheartened because, as they concluded, religion offered them no guiding light as they wandered in the darkness of oppression and economic bondage. It is a fact, if I may paraphrase the words of Pius XI, that it is extremely difficult for a man to save his immortal soul when he is unjustly denied those things which are needed to keep body and soul together.

## Voters Are Disgusted With Needless Poverty

Why are so many citizens disinterested in presidential politics? Because they have heard year after year the promises of politicians—the unfulfilled promises—and now they are losing faith in Government, in *Constitution*, in politicians, because they are suspecting that the system under which politicians are operating is controlled by those who, in turn, control money, the lifeblood of the economic world.

My fellow citizens, lose not your faith in God. Pray earnestly that those who have dedicated their lives to God will keep up their courage, going down into the brambles, if necessary, after the lost sheep—the brambles of ignorance, of oppression and of sin, so much of which is traceable to needless poverty.

There is no need for widespread poverty in this nation. Its fields are fertile; its factories are manifold; its executives are able; its workingmen are trained; and its markets are crowded with potential buyers.

If there is poverty, it is the result not of scarcity, but of either stupidity or ignorance, or selfishness or oppression.

If there is insecurity for both rich and poor; if there is unemployment for 10-million fellow citizens; if there is increased taxation that many denounce as confiscatory; if there is industrial strife turning brother against brother; if there is current an erroneous interpretation regarding the redistribution of wealth — dividing what we have, thereby making the rich poor and making the poor poorer; if these are the physical and philosophical elements which surround us, let us seek their basic cause and purge it from our midst.

## No Recovery Without Financial Reform

For years I have insisted in the expression of my opinion that there can be no social reform unless it is preceded by financial reform. If the burden of taxation were lifted, particularly from the backs of the poor; in my opinion Congress would interest itself in issuing a sufficiency of tax-free money to move the wheels of industry; if industry would dedicate itself to paying an annual living wage sufficient to buy the necessaries and conveniences demanded by the American standard of life, most likely conditions would be vastly different than they are in our day.

As matters stand, Congress practically has, to my mind, abdicated its financial powers of coining and regulating the value of money, handing them over to the President. As matters stand, more than $18-billion worth of gold lies buried in the vaults of Fort Knox, Kentucky; billions upon billions of dollars—created by the bankers and not directly by the Government—are idle in the vaults of our financial institutions.

The Honorable Wright Patman, member of the Banking and Currency Committee in the House of Representatives, testified before the Sub-committee on Ways and Means on March 27, 1940; in part, he said: (*Congressional Record*, April 16, 1940, p. 6940.)

"The report of December 30, 1939, discloses that the New York City banks have deposits aggregating $20,221,262,369, about one-third of the total deposits in the entire nation. This was an increase during the 12 months by the huge figure $2,887,355,469.

"The ratio of deposits to capital funds in these banks was, on December 30, 1939, 9:35 to 1."

According to these figures, more than 60-billion credit dollars, which are called deposits, are slumbering in the vaults and on the books of our banks. Meanwhile the Government has issued either directly or indirectly through the Federal Reserve Bank approximately $7½-billion of currency of which, it is estimated, only $5-billion are in actual circulation.

In other words, it is calculated that the deposits of the banks of the nation are more than $60-billion with only approximately $5-billion of Government-issued money in actual circulation.

Pardon me for this digression. I planned to save the expression of these points and many others for the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE for next week and the following weeks.

My time has almost expired. Before leaving you, may I implore you to turn your minds to God and His justice, to interest yourselves in your own domestic problems and in their solution, and to resolve that, if our nation could buy gold on a basis of $15 an ounce profit—profit that now helps pay for the wars engaged in by Russia, Britain, France and Germany — that same Government, before it is too late, can turn its attention to the financial problems which, more than any other, to my mind, are responsible for welding the chains of economic bondage about the persons of our fellow citizens.

As I see it, political liberty without economic liberty is a mockery. And economic liberty without financial liberty is an idle dream.

# Farmer Is Thinking About Own Problems

## *Poll of Public Opinion Shows West Believes New Deal Has Helped but Not Cured Them*

By BERNARD J. O'CONNOR

PLAGUED by low market prices, harried by creditors, and haunted by high mortgage payments, American farmers today are thinking of ways to mend the tattered economic system which has robbed them of their right to earn a decent living.

Out of their years of experience they are trying to evolve plans which would put them back on their feet, make Government "handouts" unnecessary and restore the purchasing power they once enjoyed and to which they are entitled.

New Deal efforts in this direction have met with varying degrees of approval and disapproval in agricultural regions. According to the American Institute of Public Opinion, a recent survey revealed that 64 per cent of all Middle Western farmers believe that the Administration's agricultural program has helped, rather than harmed them.

Results of the same poll, nevertheless, indicate that only 37 per cent of those farmers favor a third term for the New Deal. Thus, it is safe to assume that a large majority of all farmers in America are agreed on one point—that regardless of whether the New Deal has "helped" more than "hurt" farmers, it has not approached a solution of the nation's agricultural problems.

Undoubtedly thousands of farmers disapprove strenuously of the policies inaugurated by Agriculture Secretary Henry Wallace. They oppose particularly the crop-control features of the program on the basis that such measures infringe freedom and have not achieved their purpose—the raising of prices.

SOCIAL JUSTICE receives many letters from farmers in all parts of the nation, outlining constructive programs believed by the writers to be sound, workable cures for the country's agricultural ills.

### Farmers of Nation Alive to Problem

With some of these SOCIAL JUSTICE agrees; with others it disagrees, but to the authors of all of them it extends congratulations and appreciation for interest shown in one of the most perplexing national conditions the United States has yet encountered.

Below are presented some portions of a representative letter from Mr. E. L. Zitz of Dedham, Iowa. Mr. Zitz introduces himself as a "humble citizen, a forgotten man, one who had to study agriculture for many years to make returns of a number of farms meet expenses."

"All my interests and holdings are in farms and always were," he writes, "and I cannot believe that the present Triple A will last very long, nor is it fundamental."

The first step toward remedying the depressive farm situation, the writer declares, must be elimination of politics and empty promises by those entrusted with management of public affairs. Facts must be faced if farmers are to be taken "from the list of Government paupers," he asserts.

The plan he advocates calls for marketing control, which, he says confidently, "would achieve everything the present Triple A was intended to achieve, including the normal granary and fair prices."

### Would Fix Sales Quota; Farmer Left Free

Under operation of his plan, only a specified number of bushels of the major grain crops and a limited amount of beef, pork and other produce could be sold from each farm. Quotas easily could be set, he declares, because the average yield of every field of crop land in the United States, as well as the amount of domestic consumption, is known.

"The only law necessary is to prohibit anyone from buying or trading in any of the listed commodities in excess of the quota allotted to each farmer. The farmer could remain doing what he was, need not become a book farmer, nor a record stockman. More than that, no one would come on his place and measure land or tell him what to raise."

Mr. Zitz points out that the Government would be put to no expense and subsidies would be eliminated.

"The Secretary of Agriculture would set the final quota and would increase or lower it from year to year until prices reached cost-of-production, plus a fair profit for the farmer. The farmer would produce more than he could sell, which is good sense, until there would be stored on each farm at least one year's crop above his quota. This would protect him against lean years."

### Protective Tariff Only Federal Aid

On their own initiative, says Mr. Zitz, farmers would combat soil erosion, improve crops and livestock and perform other normal farm duties which the Government now pays farmers for doing.

"All we ask is that tariffs would be high enough to prohibit imports of our major commodities, and then we could become self-sustaining and remain so. We have no right to criticize those on Federal relief rolls when we accept relief without working for it, nor do those on relief want it so."

Unemployment among agricultural workers, he predicts, would be greatly decreased were such a plan undertaken.

"We would take our share off relief as soon as we were assured the income to which we are entitled, because each farm would need a man or two for time to come, to erect and repair buildings and fences, modernize our homes and outbuildings, repair and replace equipment and make other improvements. The manufacture and transportation of material needed would employ many other unemployed," he says.

Crop and livestock insurance against natural hazards such as insect damages, disease, drouth, frost, hail, and other elements beyond man's control would be financed by the farmers themselves.

### Cost of Production Price Still Needed

In conclusion, Mr. Zitz adopts the Agrarian philosophy when he writes, "Let us remember that all wealth comes from the soil, that the farmer must be the first to prosper . . ."

Fundamentally, of course, SOCIAL JUSTICE is in accord with that principle. It holds that farm prosperity is essential to industrial prosperity.

As to the efficacy of marketing controls sponsored by Mr. Zitz, however, there is some doubt. In most agricultural commodities there is no actual surplus, hence no reason for marketing surplus.

Along with many keen students of the farm problem, SOCIAL JUSTICE maintains that a cost-of-production price for agricultural products consumed in the United States should be set by the Secretary of Agriculture. The prices would be based upon figures arrived at through a scientific study of the cost-of-production. That portion of crops and livestock not consumed domestically would be sold on the world market at prevailing prices.

Inasmuch as world prices invariably would be below American prices, farmers would not overproduce even though assured cost of production on domestically-sold goods. There would be no opportunity for selling surpluses on American markets. Therefore, little, if any, profit would accrue from producing in excess of market demands.

### Plan Provides a Natural Control

Consequently mere common sense would dictate that growers of present so-called surplus crops, such as cotton and corn, would curtail production. But they would not suffer as a result. Instead, they would receive a reasonable return on their labor and investment, something they do not get now.

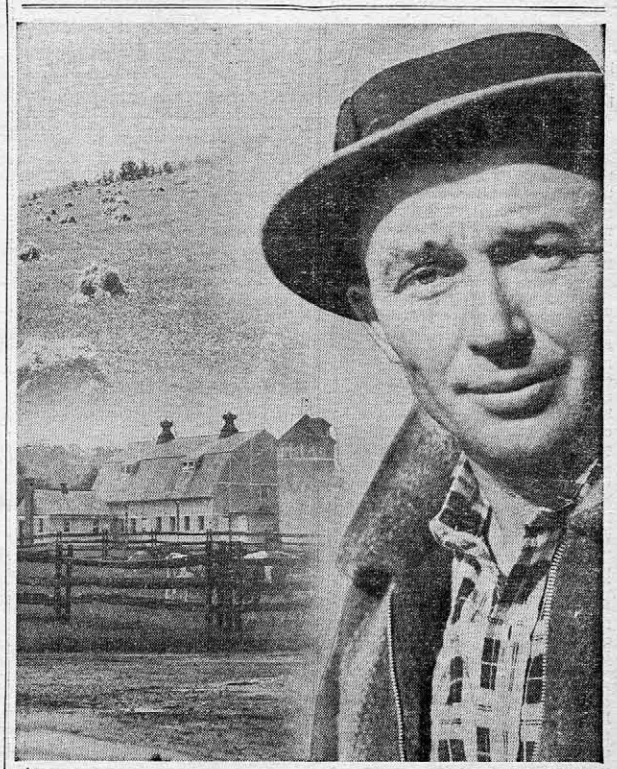
In effect then, the cost-of-production plan does provide for controlled marketing, since domestic quotas based on past average annual consumption would be determined by the Department of Agriculture.

That would be a natural control effected by demand and by the fact that over-production would be unprofitable. Manufacturers operate in the same fashion voluntarily. When the automobile industry was in its infancy, and for several years thereafter, manufacturers produced many more automobiles than they could sell. Eventually, however, they realized their folly and began gauging production volume strictly according to demand.

Critics of the cost-production theory object that raising farm prices would have the effect of decreasing consumption, because, they assert, higher prices for food would mean less purchasing power for people in the cities. The truth is that raw material costs, either in agriculture or in mining, affect only slightly the price of the finished product.

Against that argument, also, is the indisputable, fundamental fact that prosperity—and that means purchasing power — begins on the farm. Agriculture still is the nation's basic industry. When farmers enjoy prosperity, so does the entire nation. When agriculture is in the economic doldrums, so is industry and urban employment.

Business charts prove that an appreciable upturn in farm income always is followed within 6 months by increased industrial activity and income.



—Armstrong-Roberts

# Dismissal of Red Recruiters Assailed

## Organized Enlistments at Direction of Kremlin Is Target of Attack

**THE NEWS:** Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, who dismissed the 16 persons arrested in Detroit, charged with conspiring to recruit young men for the Loyalists' Red Army in the recent Spanish civil war, is quoted as having said:

"No public injury seems to have been suffered from the fact that individual Spanish sympathizers, who had become so heated over that foreign conflict as to want to fight, left this country so to do."

---

**COMMENT:** "This allegation misrepresents the character of the recruiting carried on in the United States by the Third International, a recognized branch of the government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," declares the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Thorning, professor of sociology and social history at Mount St. Mary's College.

Addressing the International Relations Club of Western Maryland at Westminister, Md., recently, Dr. Thorning analyzed the statement of the Attorney General. Generously wide quotation has been given to Dr. Thorning's remarks in the Catholic press.

"The Comintern," he said, "is lodged in sumptuous, government-built offices on the outskirts of Moscow. It reports to Josef Stalin, the dictator and war-lord. Everybody knows that the agents of the Third International in the United States are subsidized for their work against our *Constitution* and laws.

### Not a Matter of Individual Zeal

"It is one thing for individual, perfervid citizens to volunteer for service in foreign wars. It is an altogether different proposition for an alleged arm of an alien power systematically to recruit American boys to carry out the ruthless, selfish policy of the despot of the Kremlin.

***"It is the organized, allegedly conspiratorical character of this nationwide movement which ought to be investigated to the bottom.*** This is especially needful when the father of one of the recruited American boys testifies to the tragic fate (murder) of his son in Leftist Spain.

"Suppose that Generalissimo Francisco Franco had undertaken a recruiting job in the United States! Does anyone imagine that the laws against recruiting would have been allowed to stand in abeyance? Or, that indictments once lodged against Franco agents would have been dismissed by the Attorney General of the United States?

"Chairman Martin Dies of the House Committee investigating subversive activities believes that 5,000 or 6,000 young men were recruited for the Leftist cause in Spain. Every detail of their enlistment, transportation and entrance into Spain was elaborated by agents of the Third International.

### American Passports Stolen by the Reds

"Numerous members of these international brigades have testified that at the border their American passports were seized and tossed into a basket under the eyes of Moscow Commissars. Ex-Comrade W. G. Krivitsky has charged that the majority of these passports—'valuable documents,' as they are described by the United States Department of State—found their way to the headquarters of the secret police in Russia.

"One of our most respected prelates, returning from South America, reported that many Marxist agents below the equator traveled with impunity upon American passports. The whole smelly mess should be the subject of investigation. Obviously there was wholesale, flagrant violation of this country's passport laws. Why does not the first law officer of the country make a serious effort to discover the key-men in this organization, capable of inducing five thousand citizens to break the laws of this country?

***"There are a good many unsavory items in this situation which ought to be brought into the open.***

### No Parallel in Japan or Ethiopia

"(2) Attorney-General Jackson claims that, since the statute was not invoked against those who engaged in similiar activity during the Sino-Japanese and Italo-Ethiopian conflicts, neither reason nor justice requires that it be invoked against the sixteen persons in Detroit.

"A simple question may clarify this comparison: Did organized Brigades of five or six thousand men leave this country under the aegis of the Third International in the two above mentioned wars? The fact is that the recruiting for the Spanish Leftist cause was a systematic effort on a large scale. Nor was there the wholesale fraud with respect to passports in the Sino-Japanese and Italo-Ethiopian conflicts.

### Detroit Prosecutions Meant Hollywood, too!

"(3) Attorney-General Jackson cites the non-prosecution of alleged violators of the same law in cities other than Detroit as another reason why the indictments were dismissed against persons in the latter city.

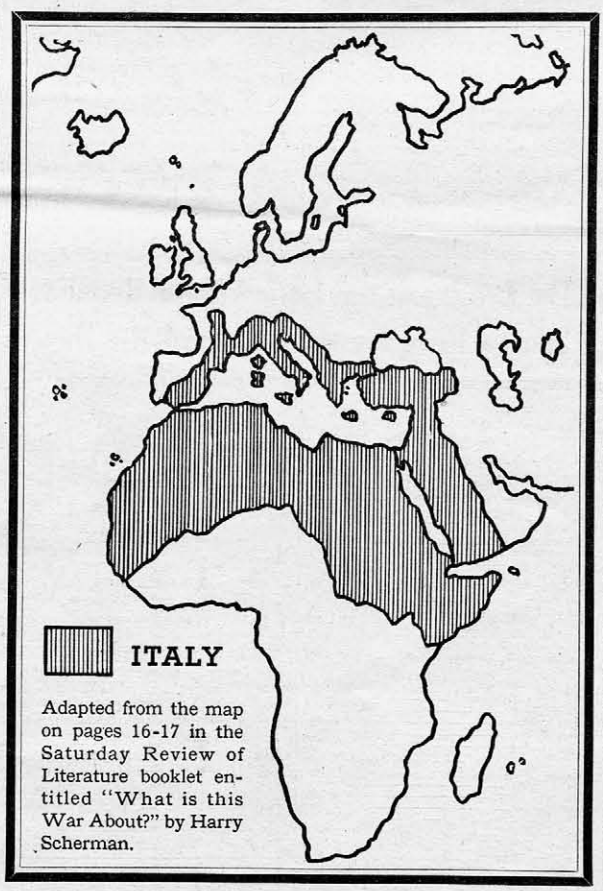
"Does this mean that, if violation of a statute can be shown to be multiple, a specific prosecution may be dismissed? Both reason and justice suggest that, if the charges can be thoroughly probed in one locality, they will inevitably in the case of a nation-wide movement, disclose evidence that can be utilized to vindicate the law in every section of the United States. The prosecution in Detroit was the spearhead of a legal effort to secure the truth and to uphold the statute throughout the country.

"Millions of dollars were expended to obscure the Spanish issue in America; those millions were not spent by Franco supporters. Finally, thanks to the treachery of the Soviet Union both to the Allies and to its friends in America, the faint traces of light are beginning to appear on the horizon. The law in Detroit promised to initiate a long series of prosecutions, all of which would have traced the roots of the propaganda campaign that bore bitter fruit in the death and murder of American boys in Leftist Spain. American Leftists don't relish the prospect of being revealed as the dupes and puppets of dictator Stalin.

"(4) Attorney-General Jackson contends that since 'these acts were not prosecuted when they were new or current, it seems inappropriate—to begin prosecution for activities so long known to the Government.'

"The Detroit indictments were drawn up, it should be noted, after August 23, 1939. This is a fateful day in modern history. It is the date on which Herod made friends with Pilate, when Hitler shook hands with Stalin."

## What Does Italy Want?




Adapted from the map on pages 16-17 in the Saturday Review of Literature booklet entitled "What is this War About?" by Harry Scherman.

**There need be no mystery, we feel, about what Mussolini will do. The "Glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome" is a memorable tradition for little Italy. Il Duce, who so far has performed the notable feat of remaining a peaceful ally of an active belligerent, will not fight for either England or Germany. When, and if, Italy fights it will be FOR ITALY. Italy, it is pointed out, has the natural—and necessary—aspiration for the same sort of empire resources that England and France have had for centuries. The Italians see Rome once more the center of an immense domination extending across the Mediterranean to include much of Northern Africa—extending across the Adriatic, as well to include Albania and Jugoslavia. In the West Italy regards herself as having been robbed by France of Piedmont, the littoral of Nice and portions of Provincia, between Italy and Spain.**

## *Rent in Ireland Based on Ability of Tenant to Pay*

**DUNDALK, EIRE**—This town recently took a step toward the realization of a vital need, in harmony with the principles of social justice. In the future houses owned by the municipality will be rented at a rate based on the income of the tenant.

Those in higher income brackets will be charged a higher rate; those in lower brackets a lower rate, and old age pensioners will be given special low rates.

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## War Is No Help to Agriculture; Cotton Quota Cut

EXTENSION of the European war to Scandinavia has not, as some quarters had predicted, proved a bonanza to American agriculture.

On the contrary producers last week found their British market diminishing. Great Britain ordered the import quota of American cotton in May cut from 100,000 to 50,000 bales in order to conserve shipping space for airplanes and trucks.

Both Britain and France have slashed the volume of agricultural imports from America since the war began. Their objective is to utilize their gold and American dollars for purchases of war materials.

The exchange rate of the British pound being higher in other countries, including colonies of the two belligerents, the Allies are buying more and more food-stuff from those nations.

Meanwhile, although munition makers and airplane manufacturers in the United States are prospering, farmers are suffering loss of markets. Thus has cash-and-carry neutrality "stimulated" prosperity in this country.

HELLO FOLKS:

How b'ya this fine May morning? Fine 'n dandy, I hope 'n full uv pep. Golly, it sertunly seems good t' have th' sun shine 'n the trees buddin' 'n th' flowers stickin' their heads through th' earth again. I thought it'd never happen—ol' man Winter stuck around so long.

I s'pose y'all know that th' Boss is off th' air f'r th' summer months. I'm sure glad he decided to do that, 'cause he's kinda tired out. Now we'll hafta get after him 'n make him take a littul vakashun. He hasn't had one f'r so long now, I guess he's f'rgotten how nice a littul bit uv relaxashun c'n be 'n how much good it does a person. Well, we'll get after him—don't worry.

* * *

Nothin' much has happened 'round th' office. It's kinda quiet, compared with th' busy days we had a cuppla weeks ago. 'Course I sorta miss th' 'citement 'n th' hurryin' 'n scurryin', but it's nice too t' have time t' sit still 'n think—mostly I jus' sit still—spring fever, I guess.

* * *

I tol' y' last week 'bout Daddy Schwartz bein' prakticully toothless. Now what d'y' s'pose happened t' him. Well, now he's walkin' 'round with a cane 'n limpin' like an ol' grand-dad. He tripped 'n fell down some stairs—he says it was th' first thing in th' mornin', too, so don't get enny ideas 'bout him. He's been enjoyin' poor health f'r a long time, now. I hope he'll soon be in th' pink.

* * *

I went down t' see my brother Pete one day las' week. I hadn't seen him f'r quite some time, so I thought I'd bum a ride down with Mr. Coughlin 'n see how he was gettin' along. My, he's doin' all right f'r a young fella! He's got a great big fenced-in yard t' play in 'n lots uv shade trees t' stay under when th' sun gets hot this summer 'n ev'rything a dog's heart could want. Golly—'n all he has t' do all day is enjoy it. No work f'r him—just what he wants t' do in th' way uv bein' some sort uv a watch dog 'n companyun f'r Mrs. Coughlin. Some peepul have a snap, don't they? Well, I was nice 'bout it, 'n said I was glad he had such a swell place, but I'm kinda jellus. 'Course, I've gota nice house 'n a nice yard 'n all that, too, but I don't get much time t' enjoy 'em. I'm gettin' a littul rest now, but it won't las' long—I know—'cause th' visiturs'll start komin' soon, 'n I'll hafta be on th' job, showin' 'em around 'n stuff like that, which I enjoy. I like peepul.

* * *

Well, my friends, keep up th' good work with regard t' subskripshuns. Don't f'rget that you'll need t' read SOCIAL JUSTICE 'n get more uv y'r friends t' read it, now that th' Boss isn't on th' air. The magazine'll carry all his messages t'ya, 'n there'll be lots uv importunt things he'll have t'tell y' 'bout.

S'long. See y' next week.

—PAL

## Help for Frances

TO THE EDITOR:

In response to the letter in SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine, urging anyone who might desire to do so to assist Miss Frances Kilkenny, of 463 East 171st St., the Bronx, New York City, our club at our last meeting took up a collection among the members, and have today mailed our contribution to the little salesgirl for SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine.

We commend this young lady for her courage and bravery, and her loyalty to Father Coughlin, in going out on the streets of New York to spread Social Justice, and to bring home a little money to aid her parents in their need.

**The Little Flower Club, No. 1**
*Jackson, Michigan*

## Praise for 'Social Justice'

TO THE EDITOR:

The enclosed is a special bulletin notice to members of Federal Labor Union 21243 of employes of Walter Baker & Co., which no doubt other readers would like to know about:

"To All Workers:

"We take this means to call your attention to a very important and enlightening news item, concerning the New England fisheries matter. The news item we are referring to here is one which appears in the April 1 issue of the national weekly, SOCIAL JUSTICE.

"We urge every worker to secure a copy of this issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE at once. This news item covers a full page. In the face of the apparent lack of either fairness, courage, or impartiality of local newspapers concerning this very vital and important matter, we again find SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine coming forward to defend true American principles, whether in the field of Government, Industry or Labor.

"We also suggest that you be sure and read the article on page 11 entitled 'Who Now Receives Living Annual Wage.' SOCIAL JUSTICE can be secured at local newsstores, or from a local SOCIAL JUSTICE newsboy in your neighborhood."

**Grateful Reader**
*Dorchester, Mass.*

***Editor's Note:* SOCIAL JUSTICE is always glad to receive word of our possible usefulness, as in this case. Thank you.**

## Chance to Be Citizens

TO THE EDITOR:

Enclosed you will find a news item which, I am sure, will be of great interest to various veteran organizations.

The Catholic War Veterans advises that the time is drawing to a close for all alien veterans of the United States armed forces who have not done so to become citizens of the United States under *Special Act of Congress* of June 21, 1939. The last day is May 25, 1940, and all alien veterans must file their petition in the proper court before that date. The *Act* applies only to the veterans of the United States armed forces, that is, the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps. It does not apply to veterans of the Allied forces.

Information or assistance on becoming a citizen under this *Act* will be cheerfully given by writing to Mr. Jos. E. Moore, Chairman State Rehabilitation Committee, Catholic War Veterans, Inc., 157 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Jos. E. Moore**
**State Chairman**
*Philadelphia, Pa.*

## Missouri Group to Attend Prayer Service for Peace

**ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI** — In response to the repeated appeals of the Holy Father, Pope Pius XII, for prayers for peace, the Missouri Friends of Social Justice have made arrangements for a solemn prayer service for peace to be held at 8 p.m. Sunday, May 19th in St. Joseph's Church, 11th and Biddle Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Msgr. Leo J. Steck will preach the sermon on "The Prince of Peace."

"The Peace of Christ in the Reign of Christ" is the motto under which leaders of the group are rallying the whole membership to attend the peace service. "Without Christ there can be no true and lasting peace in the world," the notice declares. "We must address ourselves to this greatest task, in accordance with the oft-repeated teachings of the Holy Father. We must pray for peace, and work for peace." Public demonstrations of Christian idealism will go far to bring about the fruition of the wishes of His Holiness."

Hymns and a solemn procession in which the laity will take part will follow the sermon and the "Litany of Saints" will be recited. Solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament will be given by Rev. A. J. Von Brun, pastor of St. Engelbert's church, who will be assisted by Rev. Victor T. Suren, assistant pastor of St. Francis De Sales church, as deacon, and Rev. B. Kunkel, pastor of St. John the Baptist church of Smithton, Illinois, as subdeacon.

The services will be concluded with chanting of the beautiful and ancient "Acclamations to Christ the King."

# The League of the Little Flower Requests You to Pray for the Sick and the Dead

*"I beseech you therefore, brethren, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help me in your prayers for me to God."*—Romans 15:30

## ILL

### ILLINOIS

Mamie R. Cook ..... *Chicago*
Thomas Quinn ..... *Chicago*
Dr. Stefanski ..... *Chicago*

### MASSACHUSETTS

Nora Dolan ..... *Boston*
Michael J. Donovan ..... *Cambridge*
Mrs. H. McKenney ..... *Dorchester*
Joseph F. O'Brien ..... *Roslindale*
Catherine W. Clarke ..... *Salem*
Mrs. Angela Di Terlizzi ..... *Worcester*

### NEW YORK

Mrs. Annie Kellaher ..... *Astoria, L. I.*
Mrs. G. De Rose ..... *New York*
Marie McMullen ..... *New York*
Sarah Miles ..... *Rensselaer*
Henry Adams ..... *Rochester*

### OHIO

Mrs. Boersig ..... *Cleveland*
Mrs. S. S. Gast ..... *Cleveland*
Frank Gladek ..... *Cleveland*
Edward L. Goon ..... *Toledo*

### PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Rose Nager ..... *Philadelphia*
Mary Catherine Corcoran ..... *Pittsburgh*
Mrs. Nora Wagner ..... *Pittsburgh*
Mrs. Angela Melchiorri ..... *W. Philadelphia*

### RHODE ISLAND

Giovanni Bestoso ..... *Jamestown*

## DECEASED

### ARIZONA

John J. Vogel ..... *Tuscon*

### CALIFORNIA

Maurice Murphy ..... *San Francisco*

### CONNECTICUT

Wilfred LeClaire ..... *Jewett City*
Anne Cannon ..... *New Haven*

### ILLINOIS

Mrs. Catherine Donohue ..... *Chicago*
Mrs. Ada Nolden ..... *Chicago*

### IOWA

Karl Weitle, Sr. ..... *Templeton*

### MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. Peter Davis ..... *Brighton*
Mrs. Winnifred Buckley ..... *Dorchester*
Catherine D. Sullivan ..... *Lawrence*
Matthias Suzema ..... *Northampton*
Daniel J. Fox ..... *Somerset*

### MICHIGAN

Mrs. Ida Grabow ..... *Detroit*
Eugene Stein ..... *Detroit*

### NEW YORK

Mr. Broderick ..... *Bronx*
Edith R. E. Rotchford ..... *Bronx*
Mrs. Barbara Loeffel ..... *Brooklyn*
Patrick Sullivan ..... *Brooklyn*
Matthew J. Conley ..... *New York*
John Donovan ..... *New York*

### OHIO

Mrs. Victoria Bender ..... *Canton*
F. J. Helmkamp ..... *Delphos*
Mary Lammers ..... *Leipsic*
David Connor ..... *Norwood*

### PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Margaret Weiler ..... *Philadelphia*

### RHODE ISLAND

Lillian G. M. Grogan ..... *Providence*
Mrs. Elizabeth Brennan ..... *Westerly*

*Divine Heart of Jesus convert sinners, save the dying, deliver the holy souls from purgatory (Indulgence of 300 days, every time. Pius X, Nov. 6, 1906.)*

You are invited to join the League of the Little Flower.

*Benefits:* 1. You are remembered every morning at Mass at the Shrine of the Little Flower.

2. You are remembered every morning at a Special Mass said for our intentions at the Tomb of Christ near Jerusalem.

*Obligation:* Each day say the Lord's Prayer for the intention of the Little Flower. Her intention is to lead souls back to God.

*Privileges:* You are privileged to enclose the names of the deceased members of your family. They will be remembered each day at the Sacrifice of the Mass.

*Fees:* Each living member is requested to contribute one dollar a year.

The money derived from this will be used to help Father Coughlin promote his religious activities.

Mail your membership dues to Father Coughlin at Royal Oak, Mich.

*Your prayers are earnestly solicited for our sick friends and for the faithful departed who have recently passed to their reward.*

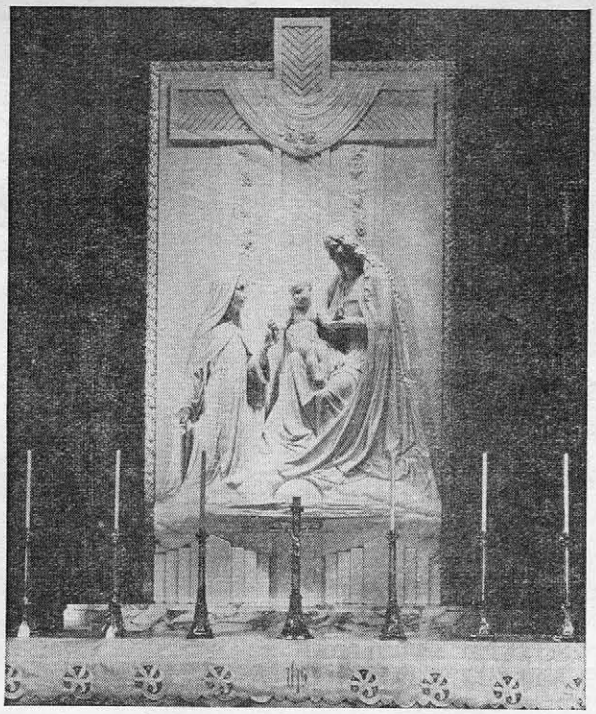
Wishing to take part in the activities of the League of the Little Flower, I hereby make application to become one of its members.

Herewith is enclosed ..... dollar(s) as membership fee for the League of the Little Flower for the person(s) listed below:

*Name* .....

*Street* .....

*City and State* .....



# A TRIDUUM OF PRAYER

## *To Ste. Therese, Patroness of the Shrine of the Little Flower*

On Friday, May 17th, Catholics of the entire world observe the fifteenth anniversary of the canonization of the "Little Flower of Jesus."

In honor of the Maid of Lisieux three days of special prayer will be conducted at the Shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak, Michigan. The triduum will begin on Wednesday, May 15th, and continue through Friday, May 17th.

This series of special devotions will be offered up for the benefit of all readers of Social Justice National Magazine, and more especially for those who indicate their special spiritual needs and intentions by returning the accompanying Petition Blank.

Please set down plainly on this blank the particular needs for which you supplicate the intercession of "The Little Flower," as well as past favors for which you are thankful.

All Petitions will be placed in a specially prepared receptacle. They will remain under a bower of roses before the Shrine Altar throughout the triduum.

Every person sending in a Petition Blank is asked to say nine "Our Fathers," nine "Hail Marys" and nine "Glory Be to the Fathers" during the progress of the triduum for the intentions of all readers of our magazine.

It is important that you return your Petition Blank without delay so that its arrival in Royal Oak will be in time for the opening of the triduum.

---

**PETITION BLANK**

**SHRINE OF THE LITTLE FLOWER**

***Royal Oak, Michigan***

**Triduum in Honor of the Little Flower, May 15th, 16th and 17th, 1940**

*Trusting in the intercession of the Little Flower who said: "I have never given the good God aught but love, it is with love he will repay. After my death I will let fall a shower of roses . . . as we hope in him so shall we receive," and relying upon the combined prayers of all who are making this triduum, I confidentially ask the following favors:*

| PETITIONS | THANKSGIVINGS |
|---|---|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

NATIONAL WEEKLY

**Social Justice**

*Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin*

# SPIRIT OF LA FOLLETTE LIVES IN FAMOUS SON

## WISCONSIN'S SENIOR SENATOR LAST OF BLOC IN PROGRESSIVE PARTY

**THE SON OF A distinguished man is sometimes content to bask in the reflected glory of his father. Frequently, the very greatness of the father overshadows a capable, ambitious son to an extent that the latter is doomed to comparative obscurity.**

**It was not so with the Hon. Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Senior Senator from Wisconsin.**

"Young Bob," who still carries "Jr." after his name out of respect for the late Robert Marion La Follette, Sr., was elected to the United States Senate in 1925 to complete his father's unexpired term.

Having gained this initial political success, more or less through the chance of birth, the younger La Follette has, nevertheless, attained his present eminence by his own merits.

He has made the most of the talent inherited from his gifted parents. Conscientious effort, unquestioned integrity and an unusually strong desire to aid the poor and curb their exploiters are even more responsible for his achievements than the prestige of the name he bears.

Dissatisfied with the conservatism of the two major political parties, Senator La Follette led his followers into the new Progressive Party, of which group he is the sole representative in the Senate.

With the advent of President Roosevelt's New Deal philosophy, La Follette frequently championed Administration measures.

There was much in the Roosevelt philosophy that attracted him; but when he believed the President was sponsoring legislation unlikely to benefit the nation, he courageously stood his ground against it.

He voted to pass the *Soldiers Bonus* over Mr. Roosevelt's veto. He participated in the battle to keep the United States out of the *World Court*. He opposed lifting the *arms embargo* against European belligerents. He fought the recent extension of the *Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act*, holding that the Act conferred too much exclusive authority on the Chief Executive.

In all of these controversies Senator La Follette was at bitter odds with the Administration.

Judged by the standards of the principles espoused by SOCIAL JUSTICE, Bob La Follette is sound on almost every important national issue, including labor relations, agriculture, the money question and isolation.

In 1934 when Senator Wagner surprised Congress by withdrawing his labor bill, La Follette re-introduced it immediately.

Long a tireless worker on behalf of American farmers, he is a co-author of the Cost-of-Production plan for agriculture.

Only on the President's Supreme Court revision proposal has La Follette deviated from the broad program espoused by SOCIAL JUSTICE. He approved the President's plan. Like Senator Lundeen, he had long favored liberalization of the Court to equalize the power of certain tribunal reactionaries to whom the Northwest had objected for years.

—*Acme*

U. S. Senator

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR.

Distinguished Son of a Famous Father

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